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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU To Send 5,000 Troops in Second UN Mission to Rwanda

LD0508142894 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahia and OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim held a joint news conference at the tourist resort of Port El Kantaoui, in Sousse Province, yesterday evening at the end of a lengthy meeting of the third ministerial session of the central body in charge of settling conflicts in Africa. Habib Ben Yahia, chairman of this session, indicated that 10 African countries have expressed a clear desire to take part in the second UN mission to Rwanda. He named these countries as Tunisia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Congo, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

He also announced that the African troops which will participate in this UN mission and which have received a pledge of UN logistic support, are estimated at about 5,000 men. Ben Yahia pointed out that the central body in charge of settling conflicts in Africa discussed, during this session, several other African issues relating to the situation in Nigeria, Burundi, Somalia, Angola, and Mozambique. It issued recommendations urging support for concord among the warring parties in those countries.

Ghana's Rawlings Elected ECOWAS Chairman, Returns Home

AB0708152594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Excerpt] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has been elected chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] at the just-ended 17th summit of the organization in Abuja, Nigeria. He replaces President Nicephore Soglo of Benin, who has completed a two-year term. At the 16th summit in Cotonou last year, President Rawlings was proposed for the post but said he could not accept the offer because of Ghana's participation in peacekeeping operations in Liberia.

Proposing President Rawlings for the chairmanship, the Nigerian military leader, General Sani Abacha, said his contribution toward the advancement of ECOWAS has been positive and dynamic and that he is the most suitable head of state to lead the community. Gen. Abacha said under the chairmanship of President Soglo, ECOWAS chalked so much success, therefore a dynamic leader is needed to take over from him.

A communique issued at the end of the summit said the estimated annual growth rate of 2.7 percent for 1993 was below the average growth rate since 1990. The heads of state therefore exhorted all member states to redouble their efforts in order to accelerate the economic growth of the subregion and promote its integration. The communique expressed concern at the deepening debt crisis facing ECOWAS states and appealed to their principal creditors to cancel all or part of the external debt stock.

Delegates, however, suggested that the debt cancellation be linked to the implementation of appropriate national programs and reforms.

The heads of state revisited their problem of financing the community and decided that outstanding amounts owed as contributions should be liquidated within 60 months [figure as heard] with regard to arrears to the Executive Secretariat, and within 36 months for the capital of the ECOWAS Fund. Two protocols, one on the establishment of the ECOWAS parliament, and the other on the Convention on Extradition, were signed. The communique urged member states to ratify the protocol as soon as possible to speed up the early takeoff of the community's parliament. The Convention on Extradition seeks to deny shelter from legal proceedings to offenders fleeing the territory of member states.

Briefing newsmen after President Rawlings and his entourage returned home this morning, the minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, said the 17th ordinary session of the summit was important because it was the first meeting of the organization since the devaluation of the CFA franc. [passage omitted]

Rawlings Says Ghana May Withdraw From ECOMOG

AB0708172094 Dakar PANA in English 1442 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Text] Abuja, 7 Aug (NAN/PANA)—The newly elected chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], Jerry Rawlings, has said that Ghana may be forced by its parliament to withdraw its troops from peacekeeping operations in war-torn Liberia. Rawlings, president of Ghana, who took over as the chairman of ECOWAS from President Nicephore Soglo of Benin Saturday [6 August] at the end of the 17th ECOWAS summit. [sentence as received] He gave the indication Saturday in Abuja in an interview with newsmen. He said when the troops were deployed as part of the ECOWAS monitoring group four years ago, there was no constitutional constraint in the Ghana he led as military head of state. But, under a civil administration, Ghanaians were asking why they were still in Liberia when Ghana has had ethnic clashes in the north of the country.

Moreover, he said, maintaining Ghanaian troops in the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] had become a serious drain in Ghana's economy. He said that Ghana needed a large amount of money to repair the damage caused during the recent ethnic violence in Northern Ghana, adding that money saved from peacekeeping was one way of raising this sum. "I wonder how long we will stay there, but whether we withdraw or not will depend on what happens between now and December," he said. He said that some Liberian factions were taking ECOWAS for a ride because ECOMOG was not militarily strong. He called on donor countries, especially the United States to provide ECOMOG with logistic support to enable it achieve its objectives.

ECOWAS Chairman Soglo on Issues Facing Community*LD0608175994 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 6 Aug 94*

[Interview with Beninese President Nicephore Soglo, in his role as ECOWAS chairman, by Jean-Luc Aplogan; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Our guest today is Beninese President Nicephore Soglo. He is taking part in the 17th ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit, which has just opened in Abuja in Nigeria. For the last two years, Nicephore Soglo has presided over the organization, and his mandate ends with this 17th summit. Speaking to our reporter, Jean-Luc Aplogan, he assessed the results of his presidency, starting with the issue of Liberia:

[Begin recording] [Soglo] I went to Monrovia on 7 March to set up the council of state. Since then, the other legislative and legal organs have been set up. They do work, in spite of the difficulties, though there is a government that has no money and no army.

The only problem we had, and this of course is the most important problem, is the question of money. We have to disarm people, but you cannot disarm anyone by just saying: Here you are, you're a nice bloke. You've been fighting for years, and now you're going to wear a suit. Here is a bag of rice, and maybe \$100 dollars; go home to your village. He'll never do it. We've only disarmed 3,000 out of 60,000.

What we have suggested for this ECOWAS meeting, though unfortunately it will be impossible to achieve, is to have a link between disarmament and reconstruction. That is why I have invited the World Bank. At the end of the Second World War the World Bank contributed to the reconstruction and the development of Europe.

I have also invited the IMF, the African Bank for Development, and the Common Market. They answered positively, but unfortunately, for reasons only they can explain, I do not think they are all there. This is a shame, because I had the following idea: When I went to the United States, I contacted the American Government. I also contacted the World Bank, and I asked the bank, where has disarmament worked? Is it working in Latin America or Central America? We used Nicaragua as an example. The World bank told me: No, the best example is Uganda. So, I got in touch with Ugandan President Museveni, and he told me: It is simple. The problem of disarmament is a problem of employment. People do not want to turn in their weapons and go home and be unemployed.

So what has to be done—and I have the support of Nigerian President Abacha in this, as well as of Ghanaian President Rawlings of course, and of all those who have troops on the ground—is first to have a national army. You bring together all of the fighters, you make them go through a test, and you choose the best of them. As for the rest, you integrate them into a reconstruction

plan. For example, plantations have to be protected; we have to begin rebuilding roads, schools, etc., and all of this needs money. This question of money will make the difference between war and peace.

[Aplogan] Do you think that this is the one and only reason?

[Soglo] I think it is one of the main reasons. We have to be honest, because if we had received the right resources in time, then the problem of Liberia would have made considerable progress. Some people were quite prepared to move forward. Political guarantees were needed, of course. That is quite clear. Liberia is above all the affair of the Liberian people, and they have to have the political will to move ahead. So this is where ECOWAS stands on the issue.

[Aplogan] Mr. President, one of the vocations of the ECOWAS is regional and economic integration, but for the 180 million citizens of the community this goal remains very distant. What can you say about integration 25 years on?

[Soglo] This is a good question, because really this is the most frustrating issue that I have come across during my mandate. When I accepted the leadership of ECOWAS at the request of the other heads of state, I had said that economic problems would be my main priority. Unfortunately, Liberia ate up almost all of our resources, and the end result is that the question of integration was shoved into the background.

Let us give an example: We have a revised treaty that the states have to adopt and ratify, but only 6 out of the 16 have signed it. The rest have blocked the measure because all of these states are tangled up in their internal problems. You know that the countries of the franc zone, for example, had to deal with devaluation—we were all concerned with our own internal problems. There is also the setting up of a number of structures, like a legislative assembly, but such things take time to get under way. All of this depends on the political will of the states. You cannot really blame them for that; you know you cannot really ask a country with domestic problems—other countries are pretty unstable and so forth, and others have extremely serious economic problems to solve—you cannot ask these countries to examine this problem when its very solution lies in integration. [end recording]

Benin's Soglo Defends UEMOA at ECOWAS Summit*AB0608141694 Dakar PANA in English 1230 GMT 6 Aug 94*

[Article by Paul Ejime]

[Text] Abuja, 6 Aug (PANA)—ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, President Nicephore Soglo of Benin, has defended the formation of the seven-member West African Economic Monetary

Union (UEMOA), saying it is a catalyst within and not a threat to the larger 16-nation ECOWAS.

In his activity report to the opening of the 17th ECOWAS summit in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, Friday [5 August], Soglo said UEMOA, a francophone economic grouping within ECOWAS, was formed to reverse the adverse effects of the devaluation of its common currency, the CFA franc. The CFA franc, which is pegged to the French franc at a fixed parity of 100 to one, was devalued in January.

The Beninois leader, who has chaired ECOWAS for the past two years, said the seven countries, including Benin, were seeking a convergence of monetary policies because they could not afford individual national currencies. "Our colleagues in anglophone countries (in ECOWAS) should not see this as a stab in the back," he said. Soglo said that UEMOA members recognized ECOWAS as the sole organization for regional integration in West Africa.

Soglo's position was seen by ECOWAS observers as an attempt to clear the doubts raised by anglophone ECOWAS members on the status of UEMOA.

The Beninois leader also expressed concern about the tardiness in the ratification of the revised ECOWAS treaty signed in Cotonou last year. He said only six of the 16 members had ratified it. But by far the greatest threat to the 19-year-old organization was the volume of unpaid contributions, estimated at 20 million U.S. dollars, by some member states.

Soglo said the problem has starved ECOWAS of operational funds, warning that the organization could cease to function by the end of the year unless urgent measures are taken. The Benin leader urged the creation of an autonomous financing and conflict resolution mechanism fund to move the organisation forward.

On Liberia, he said the picture of the peace process remained grim even after the enlargement of the ECOWAS peace force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], with troops from Uganda and Tanzania. He thanked the United Nations and donor nations, especially the United States, which has committed 20 million dollars to the Liberian peace process. He said, however, more assistance was needed to prevent the country from becoming another Rwanda. He stressed the linkage between disarmament of the warring factions and their rehabilitation to prevent the problem of mass unemployment.

On the positive side Soglo, who called for a minute of silence in honour of "the doyen of African leadership",

the late Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Cote d'Ivoire, also addressed the end of apartheid in South Africa and the democratic process in some other African countries.

He stressed the need for ECOWAS members to embrace democracy, saying this would help realise the protocols on the ECOWAS parliament and economic and social council.

ECOWAS Summit Ends, Protocol on Parliament Signed

AB0708194094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Text] Leaders of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] have concluded their 17th summit in Abuja with the signing of a protocol establishing the ECOWAS parliament. In a communique, the summit urged all member states to ratify the protocol as soon as possible and facilitate the early takeoff of the parliament.

The heads of state and government recalled the protocol on mutual assistance and judicial matters and the need to strengthen cooperation among the judicial administrations of member states. To this end, they adopted the ECOWAS Convention on Extradition which seeks to deny shelter from legal proceedings the offenders fleeing the territory of any member state.

On Liberia, the leaders reaffirmed that the Cotonou Accord constituted the only framework for a peaceful and lasting solution to the Liberian crisis. They called on ECOWAS member states and the international community to recognize the Liberia National Transitional Government and accord it necessary support and assistance. The ECOWAS leaders condemned the continued seizure of ECOWAS arms and equipment by the Liberian factions and demanded that the weapons be returned immediately to the peacekeeping force. They expressed their determination to accelerate the regional integration process and enhance development.

On the creation of the West African Economic Monetary Union by the French-speaking African countries, the leaders said the development would not impede the ECOWAS regional integration process. The heads of state and government expressed their total commitment to ECOWAS and asked member states to redouble their efforts with regard to the implementation of economic programs of the community.

The summit elected Ghana's president, Jerry Rawlings, as its new chairman.

Burundi

Opposition Leader Reportedly Jailed; General Strike Called

AB0808101594 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 8 Aug 94

[Text] Bujumbura, Aug 8 (AFP)—Burundian authorities jailed an opposition leader after he called for a protest March through the capital, an informed source said Monday [8 August], amid signs of growing civil and ethnic unrest in the country.

Mathias Hitimana, who heads the People's Reconciliation Party (PRP), was arrested and detained Sunday hours after around 500 youths clashed with police in central Bujumbura while protesting the arrest of seven students, the source said.

Police said the students had called Wednesday for a general strike, adding that Bujumbura residents had ignored the call.

Police dispersed Sunday's demonstration, in which witnesses said at least one civilian was killed, with tear gas after the protestors erected street barricades in outlying districts of the city.

Monday morning the barricades were removed by the Army, which was patrolling through the centre of the city, witnesses reported, adding that no private vehicles were on the streets.

Other informed sources said that around 15 people, including one policeman, had been killed between Friday and Sunday in Musinga, northeast Burundi, in clashes between demonstrators and security services.

The clashes come against a background of rising ethnic unrest in Burundi which, like its northern neighbour Rwanda, is divided into Hutu and Tutsi communities.

Hitimana, a Tutsi in common with almost all opposition leaders, is the founder of the PRP, one of seven opposition parties currently involved in negotiations with the five parties loyal to parliamentary speaker and interim president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya to appoint a new head of state.

The often fractious talks, which got under way 30 June, are aimed at finding a permanent replacement for late president Cyprien Ntaryamira.

On Friday, the London-based human rights watchdog Amnesty International warned that Burundi had split into armed factions and could suffer ethnic bloodshed along the lines of the recent slaughter in Rwanda.

An Amnesty report based on the findings of an investigating team said "hundreds of people are being killed in massacres every month," adding that "the criminal justice system has all but completely broken down."

It described Burundi, where the regular army is dominated by the Tutsi community, as potentially "another Rwanda."

At the end of July, ethnic clashes over land ownership between the majority Hutus and minority Tutsis left almost 2,000 Burundians dead in refugee camps about 50 km (30 miles) north of the capital.

Ntaryamira was killed in the same 6 April plane crash that claimed the life of Rwandan president Juvenal Habyarimana and sparked the ethnic massacres—carried out for the most part by Hutu soliders and militiamen against Tutsis—which claimed up to one million Rwandan lives in three months of civil war.

Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, had his mandate extended for three months at the end of July after the two sides failed to agree on naming his successor, opposition parties quitting the negotiations in protest at the nomination of new heads of the security and intelligence services whom they had not approved.

Cameroon

Reshuffled Cabinet Holds Meeting, Issues Directives

AB0608125394 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Fifteen minutes—that was how long it took for the head of state to address members of the government this morning at the Unity Palace, on the occasion of the very first ministerial meeting to be held since the 21 July cabinet reshuffle. Chaired by President Paul Biya himself, this morning's cabinet meeting was attended—apart from the de jure membership of the ministers—by the secretaries general, after a special request by the president. [passage omitted]

A single item was featured on the agenda of this cabinet meeting: the head of state's special message. Following the recent cabinet reshuffle, President Paul Biya made sure this morning that he issued to the members of the new team some general directives, necessary for the smooth functioning of any government today. The press release given out at the end of the meeting set out three main points. Bruno Ramba has the details of this important communication from the head of state:

[Ramba] The first point concerned the head of state's explanations on the 21 July cabinet reshuffle. For Paul Biya, this reshuffle has three main objectives: first, pursuing greater coherence in the formulation and implementation of the nation's economic policy; second, improving efficiency in the government's implementation of the economic adjustment and recovery agreement and; third, instituting a firm and more fruitful dialogue between Cameroon and the international donor community.

These three objectives should, in the long run, enable the government to accomplish its primary task—

Cameroon's social and economic recovery, a prerequisite for the attainment of other objectives, namely, the consolidation of national unity, the further growth of democracy, and the furtherance of reforms which have already been embarked upon.

The second point was related to the president's recommendations for government members—solidarity, efficiency, and responsibility—three watchwords. Solidarity, a cardinal principle of governance, demands permanent consultation and cooperation among all its members. Efficiency presupposes the optimum utilization of the human, material, and budgetary resources available. Lastly, responsibility implies that each government member correctly performs their duties and fully bears the consequences of their decisions and actions.

The third and last point concerned Cameroon's Civil Service. Absenteeism, lateness to work, laziness, and other forms of indiscipline have taken root in the public sector. It is high time we got our staff under control, President Paul Biya stressed. As someone may put it, the point here is to fight the worm which is inside the fruit.

Rawanda

Further on UN Humanitarian Radio Broadcasts

EA0608190594 Nairobi KNA in English 1215 GMT
6 Aug 94

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (KNA/PANA)—A radio station to help ease humanitarian operations among Rwandan refugees in Goma, eastern Zaire, was to start broadcasting Friday [5 August].

UNESCO, who have set up the station together with "Reporters Sans Frontiers" (Reporters Without Borders), said in a statement Friday that it would provide practical information on issues such as the distribution of water, food, and medicine.

The station, named "Agatashya," or "the swallow that brings hope", is on the premises of the UN high commissioner for refugees in Goma and will also give advice on how to help stop the spread of disease in the refugee settlements now ravaged by cholera, "non-governmental organizations working in the region will furnish this information," UNESCO said.

It said refugees looking for lost relatives will be able to send personal messages through the radio.

The station's daily three-hour broadcasts in French, Swahili and Kinyarwanda are aimed at Rwandan refugees in Zaire's Lake Kivu region. It has two FM transmitters, one in Goma (95 MHz) with 600 watts of power, the other at Bukavu (92 kHz) with 250 watts. The Bukavu station should begin transmitting within the next few days.

"The Goma transmitter will reach all the Rwandan refugee camps in the northern Kivu region, or more than 1.5 million people. The Bukavu antenna will cover some of the refugee camps located in the southern Lake Kivu region," UNESCO said.

A group of journalists from the Societe Suisse Romande de Radio Television (SSR) installed the station while Radio France has provided personnel and equipment. A team of independent Rwandan journalists from both the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups will eventually run the station.

"Representatives from 'Reporters Sans Frontiers' are currently negotiating with the new authorities in Rwanda to obtain permission to transmit the radio's broadcasts from the Rwandan capital of Kigali."

UNESCO has contributed U.S. dollars 20,000 to set up this station and will continue to provide financial aid to other media projects in Rwanda, the organization said.

Swiss-Backed Radio Begins Broadcasting to Refugees

LD0608113694 Bern Swiss Radio International in
English 0900 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Text] A humanitarian radio station set up by the Swiss branch of Radio Sans Frontieres [as heard; RSF] has begun broadcasting to the Rwandan refugees in Zaire under the directorship of a Swiss journalist. The president of RSF and editor in chief of Swiss Radio International, Francois Gross, said the Radio Agatashya had begun transmitting from the Zairean towns of Goma and Bukavu. Radio Agatashya, which means swallow of hope, will broadcast practical information about the distribution of clean water, food, and medicines. It will also carry news about security and attempt to counter propaganda from extremist factions in Rwanda.

Kagame Terms French 'Accomplices' of Former Militias

LD0508192194 Paris TF-1 Television Network in
French 1800 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Excerpts] In Rwanda, the refugees are slowly returning to their villages. Our reporters, Isabelle Baillancourt and Gilles Hemart, interviewed the new strongman in Rwanda, Paul Kagame, who is vice president and defense minister. This is the first time he has made a comment:

[Baillancourt] [Passage omitted] The situation in Kigali is strange: The official government is a civilian one, but there are soldiers everywhere. For the first time, General Paul Kagame, the real boss in Rwanda, has swapped his combat fatigues for a suit. He justified an intransigent attitude, especially toward the French:

[Begin Kagame recording in English with superimposed French translation] The French, who in theory control the security zone, have done little to stop the former militias and the soldiers. One can say that the French are

their accomplices. The security zone is an integral part of Rwandan territory. Rwanda has a legal government. The process will invariably lead us to exercise our control over that area. [end recording] [passage omitted]

French Army: RPF Guilty of Abductions in Safe Area

LD0608144394 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Excerpt] According to the French Army, RPF [Rwanda Patriotic Front] soldiers have been kidnapping and looting in the humanitarian zone in southwestern Rwanda. This appears to be among the most serious incidents monitored by the French since they set up this safety zone. In fact, it is not the first time that the RPF has been accused of such abuses. Ghislaine Dupont has just returned from Rwanda. Can you give us more details about these reports?

[Dupont] It is very difficult to know exactly what is happening. There are many rumors going around, but it does appear that there have been RPF infiltrations into the zone to carry out acts of revenge, which are not necessarily controlled by the RPF command. Having said this, there is no systematic abuse. No one can confirm this.

A spokesman for the French Army has said that near Kibuye, which is the northernmost point of the French area, some villagers were abducted. In a situation like this, incidents can obviously happen, and the new government in Kigali recognizes this. Having said this, they say that if this were the case, if it could be proved that RPF soldiers were doing this sort of thing, then those guilty would be tried. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Claims Safety Zone French 'Colony'

AB0608183394 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Text] Kigali, Aug 6 (AFP)—Premier Faustin Twagiramungu accused France Saturday [6 August] of colonising southwest Rwanda, angrily contrasting French premier Edouard Balladur's tour of the region with the French military's inability to guarantee the Rwandan leader's safety there.

Twagiramungu told AFP the civilian safety zone set up by the French intervention force in the southwest "has become a French colony where the Rwandan government cannot set foot." "It is irritating to see Balladur go walkabout in (the town of) Cyangugu (inside the zone) while I can't even go there because the French tell us they can't guarantee our safety," he said.

The prime minister, a moderate member of the Hutu community that accounts for the vast majority of the millions of displaced Rwandans who have fled to the zone, was born in Cyangugu.

He was appointed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which in July won the country's bloody three-month ethnic war in which up to one million mostly Tutsi civilians were massacred by Hutu hardliners, to head what has been billed as a government of national unity.

Twagiramungu added that his government had received letters from people inside the zone "telling us that they can't leave and that we must come and help them" to do so. "Why can't they return home?" he asked, adding that the government would do everything to protect them from possible reprisal attacks. "We can't act like the previous (Hutu-led) regime and embark on fresh massacres," Twagiramungu added.

He said he had received no confirmation of revenge attacks reportedly carried out by RPF soldiers but admitted that he could not rule out "isolated incidents."

The premier also accused the French intervention force, whose mandate expires on 22 August, of setting up "a form of administration" inside the zone while treating the RPF-led authorities as if they were still a "rebel movement" rather than "a government that has been officially sworn in."

Since the government was set up on 17 July, the prime minister said he had received delegations and messages of support from several world powers, including Belgium, Germany, Japan and the United States, which he hoped would soon develop into "concrete" backing to help rebuilt Rwanda's shattered infrastructure.

Kenya

U.S. Official Stops in Nairobi, Delivers Clinton Message

EA0408220294 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Minister Kalonzo Musyoka today received a special message for President Moi from U.S. President Bill Clinton. The message was delivered by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, George Moose, at the ministerial headquarters.

Moose later told the minister that the Rwandan crisis was to be completely solved, and there was need for regional heads of states to get together and seek a lasting solution to the crisis. Ambassador Moose, who was on a brief stop over from Kigali, said there was still ethnic tension in Rwanda and armed gangs of bandits, adding that the installation of President Bizimungu had not fully resolved the crisis.

In response, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka lauded the American Government for its crucial relief support to Rwanda. He informed Moose that the Kenya Government had expedited operations at the port and airport to facilitate quick disbursement of aid to Rwanda.

President Moi Announces Creation of New Districts

EA0408163194 Nairobi KNA in English 1355 GMT 4 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 4 August (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today announced the creation of three new districts, namely: Trans-Mara, Thika, and Marakwet.

Trans-Mara District has been carved out of Narok, Thika from Kiambu, and Marakwet from Elgeyo Marakwet District.

President Moi said that this was in conformity with the government's policy in taking its services closer to the people. President Moi pointed out that, as the population continues to grow, the government reviews district boundaries and other administrative areas to facilitate closer administration.

President Moi was speaking at Kilgoris in Trans-Mara in Narok during a mammoth rally. The president also presented 1,084 title deeds to wananchi [citizens] who own land in various farms in the area. The president at the same time announced the creation of three divisions in the new Trans-Mara District of Pirrar, Keiyan, and Kirindon. President Moi also named Mr. Ali Mahmud Mbwaraali as the acting district commissioner of Trans-Mara District. [passage omitted]

President Moi once again reiterated that wananchi were free to own land and other property anywhere in the country as provided by the country's Constitution, adding that no one would be chased from where they legally own the property.

He, however, told those communities who have settled in areas other than their ancestral land to respect the ways of life of those who have hosted them. As an example, President Moi said non-maasais who live in

Maasai land should respect the wishes of the Maasais. President Moi also appealed to the different communities in the country to live harmoniously with their neighbors for the sake of peace, unity and progress.

On agriculture, President Moi observed that Trans-Mara was a high agricultural potential area, and urged farmers to re-double their efforts to increase food production. He said it was a shame for a country like Kenya, with good arable land, to beg for food outside the country when its farmers had the potential to produce.

President Moi at the same time advised Maasai not to keep large herds of cattle, and instead sell them occasionally to avoid them being wiped out during disease outbreaks. He said farmers should only keep those animals which the available land could sustain.

The president thanked the people of the district for their overwhelming support for himself and KANU [Kenya African National Union] in the last elections, saying that by voting KANU they had chosen peace, stability and progress. President Moi said the government will improve roads in the area to facilitate transportation of agricultural produce. [passage omitted]

Regarding seeds, President Moi instructed the managing director of Kenya Seed Company to supply high quality seeds to farmers in Trans-Mara District who currently face shortages. He said with high quality seeds the district was capable of producing even more maize than Trans-Nzoia, as they have two maize seasons in a year. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Says SNA 'Ready' for Peace Talks

EA0608184394 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 0445 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and United Somali Congress [USC], Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, yesterday received in his office here a delegation comprising SNA youth leaders.

Speaking to the delegation, the SNA leader briefed the youth leaders about the general situation in the country and the role expected to be played by the youth in rehabilitating and rebuilding the country. Continuing his remarks, Aidid told the youth leaders the recent upsurges in violence in some parts of Mogadishu were to be blamed on bandits opposed to the realization of peace in the country.

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid further told the youth leaders that the Nairobi and Addis Ababa peace accords could not be implemented because the accords were being sabotaged by anti-peace elements bent on violence. He said the SNA is ready and has been ready to put into practice all the points agreed upon in those [Nairobi and Addis Ababa] accords which are the basis for the realization of stability in the country. He said the SNA is ready to attend the peace talks agreed to be held in

Mogadishu which sought to resolve the differences hindering the implementation of the Somali peace accords.

The SNA and USC chairman also spoke on the situation in Hiiraan Region where he said a group of bandits are responsible for the chaos prevailing in the region. I believe, said Mr. Aidid, that hired bandits who are on the payroll of some self-styled leaders are solely to blame for the chaos. He called on the people of Hiiraan to fight the marauding bandits and restore peace to their region saying that according to the latest information the situation in the region was at the moment generally quiet but not stable.

Mr. Aidid told the youth leaders that they were the backbone of the country and that the role they played in the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of Mohamed Siad Barre was a significant achievement. Mr. Aidid said he believed that the youth have a big role to play in the country and said that they should confront those who are out to cause instability in the country as well as anti-social elements. Finally, leader Mohamed Farah Aidid called on the youth to be vigilant in defending the achievements of their struggle. [passage omitted]

Fighting Continues in Hiiraan Region

EA0708204094 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Text] No peace negotiations can be held as long as the Somali National Alliance [SNA] continues its provocative attacks as part of its expansionist policy. It will not be possible for any clans to subdue others by force. This was said today by Senior Pilot Abdi Osman Farah, vice chairman of the United Somali Congress-Peace Movement [USC-PM], when he addressed a news conference attended by local and foreign journalists. He said the SNA's claim that it has captured Hiiraan region in central Somalia is a lie, and disclosed that fighting is raging in the region as a result of the SNA's policy of expansion to gain power and to be able to loot.

The USC-PM vice chairman, who has returned from Beledweyne, regional capital of Hiiraan region, also said that the SNA will never succeed in its harmful objectives and warned it against what he called the habit of carrying out attacks or else face serious consequences.

Finally, he appealed to all Somali people, particularly USC-PM supporters, to make concerted efforts in order to find a remedy for the current problems and to restore lost Somali dignity and honor.

Tanzania

Mwinyi in Talks With U.S. Official on Rwanda, Burundi

EA0508222094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today discussed the issues with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. George Moose. A State House statement said Mr. Moose informed President Mwinyi that the leaders of the countries he had visited, namely Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, and Burundi, had expressed confidence in the Tanzanian Government, and said they would like President Mwinyi to call another meeting of leaders of neighboring countries to discuss the political disputes in Rwanda and Burundi. The statement said Mr. Moose had thanked the Tanzanian Government for its efforts to resolve those conflicts, and that United States wished to see the efforts continue.

President Mwinyi and Mr. Moose agreed that it was incumbent upon the new Rwandan Government to provide a peaceful environment, so that refugees in neighboring countries could have confidence in their government and be assured of their safety at home.

The talks were held at State House in Dar es Salaam.

Foreign Minister on Cooperation, Aid, Self-Reliance

EA0708190094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Tanzania has stressed that it would continue to cooperate with neighboring countries and other OAU member states in seeking solutions to problems in Africa. Honorable Joseph Rwegasira, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, said this when he was presenting his ministry's budget estimates of expenditure yesterday in parliament, apartheid in South Africa, foreign ministers of the frontline states in the liberation of Southern Africa are now considering an alternative name for the group aimed at defining new objectives in the relations between these states. [sentence as heard] Hon. Rwegasira said following the liberation in South Africa and the establishment of Tanzania's diplomatic relations with that country, Tanzania hopes that relations between the two countries would be further strengthened especially in the economic sector.

At the same time, Hon. Rwegasira has paid tribute to all West European nations, Asia, and the United States for assisting Tanzania in various sectors. He said Tanzania had met the conditions set by the West and the United States on aid not because of pressure from such countries but because of the global political and economic reforms which Tanzania has accepted wholeheartedly. [passage omitted] He however, said that the reduction of aid from outside was a warning to Tanzania to prepare strategies in order to rely less on outside aid and instead intensify self-reliance efforts.

Mandela Meets SACP Delegation

MB0608171194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2203 GMT 05 Aug 94

[Text] Cape Town August 5 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela met a South African Communist Party [SACP] delegation at Tuynhuys on Friday. It was the SACP's first meeting with Mr. Mandela since he became president. The SACP delegation included Housing Minister Joe Slovo, Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils, SACP General Secretary Charles Nqakula and Central Committee member Jeremy Cronin.

"We discussed our common perspective on the Reconstruction and Development Programme and how we would strengthen that and work together," Mr. Cronin said. The meeting went "extremely well."

Mandela's Office Confirms State Visit to Namibia

MB0608173594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela is pleased with the progress the ministries are making with the Reconstruction and Development Program that he announced at the opening of the first Parliament in May. President Mandela's office said in a statement that the ministries were compiling reports for him and that he would report to Parliament on the 18th of this month. The office confirmed that President Mandela would pay a state visit to Namibia on Tuesday [9 August]. Earlier it was reported that he and President Sam Nujoma could discuss the fate of former members of Koevoet [crowbar: Namibian police counterinsurgency unit] and the South West Africa Territory Force who want to return to Namibia.

Mandela, Ministers Meet To Consider Attacks on Police

MB0708200894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 07 Aug 94

[Text] Pretoria Aug 7 SAPA—Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi will soon announce new measures to crack down on crime and the killing of police personnel, according to a statement from his office.

Mr. Mufamadi held talks in Pretoria on Sunday with President Nelson Mandela and Justice Minister Dullah Omar to examine the general crime situation and the killing of police officers.

The statement said Mr. Mufamadi would urgently convene a meeting with the interim board of commissioners to examine the resources allocated to South Africa's 11 police agencies. These would be deployed in areas where killings of police personnel was prevalent "in order to track down the perpetrators."

Mr. Mufamadi said he had requested the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, to begin identifying areas where killings of police was most prevalent.

Mr. Mufamadi said he, President Mandela and Minister Omar unanimously agreed that courts should take a serious view of the killing of "community protectors."

Mr. Mufamadi said Minister Omar would request attorney-generals "to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes with the utmost vigour."

Last Thursday's proclamation giving countrywide powers to South Africa's 11 police agencies would enhance their capacity to deal more effectively with the problem, Mr. Mufamadi said.

The safety and security minister also praised the effort by Soweto police at the weekend to improve community relations. "This augers well for the community-policing vision enshrined in the interim constitution."

Mr. Mufamadi said he was also pleased to note that police in Vosloorus had been assisted by Self-Defence Units and Self-Protection Units to track down the killers of police. "These two initiatives confirm my view that attacks on police do not reflect community antagonism," he said.

Mandela, De Klerk Lay Down New MP 'Ground Rules'

MB0808073794 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Aug 94 p 4

[Report by Political Correspondent Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] President Nelson Mandela and Second Deputy President F.W. De Klerk have laid down new ground rules for their parties in an attempt to rein in their rebellious MP's and take the country forward. This follows three days of acrimonious mud-slinging during the Budget debate this week in which members jeered, shouted and traded insults.

The causes of the tension after weeks of relative harmony have been two-fold:

—National Party [NP] members have been rattled by Mr de Klerk's lack of profile in the new government and there is confusion over the party's dual role as an opposition party and a junior partner in the government. The NP leadership has also resented the impression created by the ANC that it was governing solo—it had failed to consult NP ministers during Mr de Klerk's absence abroad.

—The ANC caucus has been unhappy at the NP's insistence, as a junior party in the government, on being granted chairmanships of parliamentary committees. Many are also frustrated with the slow pace of reform as demonstrated in the Budget, which they believe carries too much apartheid baggage. On Thursday Mr Mandela impressed upon ANC MP's the responsibility they had, as the senior partner in the government, to behave like leaders rather than pursue sectional interests.

In attempting to win over their co-operation towards the spirit he feels is necessary in a government of national unity, Mr Mandela:

- Warned the caucus against over-enthusiastic popularism, where ANC members were trying to outdo each other in using militant rhetoric over labour disputes. They should use their influence to find solutions in a responsible manner;
- Cautioned against the unhealthy suspicion some members in the caucus had adopted towards the executive. He assured them that there would be concerted attempts towards transparency;
- Pointed out the destructive effect that attacks by most of the other parties during the Budget debate could have on the ANC's attempts to govern. He emphasised the importance of including the smaller parties, which were not included in the cabinet of national unity, in senior positions in parliamentary committees. This would win their co-operation towards achieving the ANC's goals.

Caucus members accepted the idea of giving the chairmanship of some committees to other parties. But ANC MP's said they would not hand over the chairmanship of committees dealing with portfolios controlled by NP or IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] ministers.

Speaking in Parliament on Friday, First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki reiterated Mr Mandela's call to ANC members to exercise restraint. He said that, while political differences were healthy and correct, people should not conduct themselves in a way that sacrificed the country in the pursuit of party interests.

In an attempt to reassert his party's profile and to define the NP's difficulty in appearing independent while acting as a junior partner in the government of national unity, Mr de Klerk:

- Impressed upon the ANC that constitutionally it was required to consult the NP in the development and execution of the policies of the government and in all matters relating to cabinet business;
- Outlined three ways of ensuring that the new government worked. These were to agree in detail on policy, to establish conventions regarding criticism of the government partners and to establish mechanisms to defuse problems before they led to confrontation;
- Defined problem areas that needed to be addressed. These included the truth commission, affirmative action, and land tenure.

Zwelakhe Sisulu Appointed SABC Chief Executive

MB0508124594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 5 SAPA—Zwelakhe Sisulu will succeed Wynand Harmse as chief executive of the South

African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] in mid-September, board chairperson Dr. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri told a press conference on Friday. Mr Sisulu's appointment was approved by the board on Wednesday.

Dr. Matsepe-Casaburri denied Mr Sisulu's appointment was political, saying he had proved himself a worthy successor in the past year. Mr Sisulu is the son of African National Congress Deputy President Walter Sisulu.

He founded the NEW NATION newspaper and was its editor before joining the SABC in February. He studied economics and politics at the University of South Africa and law and the media at Harvard University in the United States.

Dr. Matsepe-Casaburri announced several other senior appointments.

Radio Metro manager Koos Radebe will succeed Pietie Lotriet as general manager of commercial radio.

Former television sport production director Robin Kempthorne succeeds Piet Theron as general manager of sport, and Trevor Evans succeeds Francois Jordaan as executive manager of radio facilities at broadcast centre in Auckland Park. Mr Theron and Mr Jordaan are retiring.

Dr. Matsepe-Casaburri said talks were under way to appoint a general manager of human resources. The post might be filled by a woman, in line with the SABC's policy of affirmative action.

Minister Mboweni Views Nation's Labor Situation

MB0708162094 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 06 Aug 94 p 4

[Report by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] There will always be tension between capital and labour because they pursue fundamentally contradictory interests, Labour Minister Tito Mboweni remarks philosophically. Employers strive to increase their profits while employees seek to raise their wages. He quotes an aphorism coined by one of the legendary figures of South African trade unionism, Emma Mashinini: "Strikes will follow me for the rest of life."

Mboweni hastens to add that it is important to ensure that the adversarial relationship between owners, or managers acting on their behalf, and workers is not aggravated by inadequate legislation. His ministry is determined to provide the best legislative framework possible to regulate and minimise industrial disputes.

Plans are in the pipeline to have a revised Labour Relations Act on the statute book by next year's round of wage negotiations.

Seated in his 12th-floor office in Cape Town's old H.F. Verwoerd Building—now simply known as 120 Plein

Street—Mboweni offers a diagnosis of the present round of strikes, which has created images of incipient anarchy.

The period between March and August is wage negotiation time. Old agreements come up for reassessment and renewal.

While the Labour Relations Act provides for annual wage negotiations, the current succession of strikes must be seen in context.

The number of "labour hours" lost—Mboweni eschews the sexist phrase "manhours"—was high in 1990 and "very high" in 1991. In 1992 and 1993, however, the graph dipped as workers concentrated on mass marches and demonstrations. The trend continued in 1994 until Nelson Mandela's inauguration as president on 10 May.

"In June and July, people began to concentrate on wage negotiations." Some potential disputes were defused by wage agreements, notably in the clothing industry.

However, these agreements have not been noticed or have been forgotten because of the prominence given first to the dispute between the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union [SACCAWU] and Pick 'n Pay, and, more recently, in the motor industry.

Mboweni takes a positive view of these disputes. He says his intervention in the SACCAWU-Pick 'n Pay wage squabble—he appointed a mediator under the relevant section of the Labour Relations Act—helped end it.

On the dispute in the motor industry he expresses confidence that the maturity of both sides—the National Union of Metalworkers of SA [South Africa] and the Automobile Manufacturing Employers' Organisation—will result in a settlement.

Mboweni returns to his initial point: the contradiction between capital and labour. The Government cannot hope to dissolve the contradiction. To expect it to do so is to misread the situation.

There is, however, another factor behind the rash of strikes. Having helped end political apartheid, workers want to end racism in the workplace.

The conversation turns to another fundamental point of departure in the thinking of the Labour Ministry: the need to revise and update the Labour Relations Act.

"Many difficulties are experienced with the present Labour Relations Act," Mboweni says. He enumerates some:

- Procedures for the settlement of disputes are too complex, a factor which might contribute to the loss of productivity through industrial disputes.
- Mechanisms for the registration of unions are similarly too complex (meaning, perhaps, that workers might operate outside the legislation framework).

—Restrictions placed on political affiliation by unions are too complex and might even be unnecessary.

The law "does not say anything about workplace democratisation," which is of central importance to workers because attainment of democracy in the political field has made them impatient with obsolete practices in factories and shops.

There is another major deficiency: the Labour Relations Act does not cover all workers. Excluded from its ambit are many workers in the public sector, including teachers, nurses and public servants.

The question of whether these workers should be brought under the aegis of a revised industrial relations law has to be addressed urgently.

On the danger of crippling strikes in the public sector—where two of the most militant of the newer unions, the South African Teachers' Democratic Union and the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union, are preparing for battle on the wage front—Mboweni maintains a tactful silence.

It is a problem which, for now, falls in the portfolio of Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya. "It is better not to say anything," Mboweni says.

Another problem demands urgent attention: the new order has inherited at least five different labour laws, one each from the old South Africa and the former states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei, which have left behind five departments of labour and five directors-general of labour.

These departments must be integrated into a single department, a complicated and exacting process which requires the removal of "dead wood" and elimination of replication.

Mboweni's vision of the Labour Ministry will leave much of the day-to-day administration to a new, unified labour department and will concentrate on research to enable it to make constructive interventions, espouse a labour policy which is enlightened and in tune with world trends, and help the public understand labour issues.

Government Reportedly Seeks Control Over NGO Funds

MB0508191594 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 5-11 Aug 94 p 6

[Report by Chris Louw]

[Text] A power struggle is raging between the government and independent development organisations for control over billions of rands flowing into the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) from abroad.

A stake is R2-3 billion [rands] allocated to the independent non-governmental organisations (NGO's) by their

funders abroad. This is at least as much as the R2.5-billion budgeted for the RDP by the government.

At the centre of the battle is a plan to issue "licenses" to anyone wanting to do training for the RDP. Documents obtained by the MAIL & GUARDIAN this week reveal the thinking in ANC inner circles is that such licences will help ensure effective use of all available funds so as to deliver on promises made during the election campaign.

This plan was discussed at the cabinet this week, where it was suggested that it became a "presidential project", thus heightening NGO fears of centralised control over their work.

The plans were contained in proposals for the National Capacity Building Programme (NCBP) of the RDP, drawn up by Ben Cashdan of Wits University's Graduate School of Public and Development Management (P&DM). The plan marked "Confidential", forms part of a white paper being prepared as the basis for future RDP legislation.

It was recently circulated among NGO's, causing a storm in this sector.

The document proposes that training organisations be compelled to apply to become RDP-licenced training agencies. "If their applications are successful, they will receive a full set of RDP-approved training resources and will be able to advertise and run modular RDP institutional development courses."

It is also proposed that the 90 facilitators be trained in the first 12 months—which critics see as an "overt effort by some to establish themselves as watchdogs over the RDP."

But Dr. Mark Swilling of the P&DM said that his institute no longer had anything to do with this proposal, which had changed substantially since P&DM's involvement in it. P&DM had opposed over-centralised control and others would probably fill the watchdog role envisaged in the documents, he said.

Licence agreements, according to the NCBP document, will specify the minimum number of courses trainers have to run in a year, and the minimum number of community organisations they must train.

RDP training licences would be reviewed every 12 months "and if necessary licences will be reallocated." The document deems licensing necessary as an "effective means of quality control which is frequently used in commercial enterprises."

NGO's, most of which were established during the apartheid years, have a reputation—not always deserved—for wasting money and inefficiency. But development workers warned this week that central control of NGO funds would kill off almost half of the country's existing 54,000 non-profit social agencies, including mass and community-based organisations.

Most of those known to oppose the direction of the RDP national office were not prepared to go on record with their criticism for fear of reprisal.

But Zane Dangor, co-ordinator of the Independent Study into an Enabling Environment for NGO's (IS), warned of the "potential danger" in the nature of the partnership between NGO's and the government. Although NGO partnerships should be forged with certain elements of the new government, "this should not result in the wholesale co-option of NGO's by government." Many NGO's, he said, are concerned about the message filtering down from government sources: "comply with the RDP or perish".

He also wanted to know what "watchdog" would determine whether NGO's are involved in activities that fall within the framework of the RDP.

Tony Harding, of the Development Resources Centre (DRC) in Johannesburg, warned that there was a temptation during the period of political transition to concentrate power. "But it would be a serious error of judgment to instrumentalise the NGO sector through patronage for the sake of economic and political expedience."

The South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) is also accused by independent development agencies of claiming its pound of flesh. Sanco has become openly critical of NGOs, which they term "unaccountable gatekeepers".

A Sanco document published before the election, entitled "Making people-driven development work", warned NGO's that the "free lunch is over". NGO's, the document says, carried out many government functions. "Civil society has been distorted by its role in the anti-apartheid struggle."

"Unaccountable gatekeepers" are also accused of controlling "substantial funds and hundreds of thousands of jobs."

Reports of Violence Nationwide

MB0608204594

[Editorial Report]

KwaZulu/Natal

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1006 GMT on 5 August reports that "KwaZulu/Natal Police on Friday reported the murder of Funokwakhe Bele, 34, at Durban's Umlazi township on Wednesday, bringing to 38 the number of people killed in the province in one week.

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1145 GMT on 5 August reports that "the son of African National Congress MP Prince Mcwayizeni has been shot and seriously wounded during an attack by gunmen in northern KwaZulu/Natal, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday. Police said Prince

Thuthukani Zulu had been admitted to hospital after the shooting in Nongoma. No arrests have been made."

PWV

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0711 GMT on 5 August reports that "the body of an unknown male, aged about 30, was found at 0730 on Friday on the railway line between Denver and Tooranga Stations, Johannesburg. The nature of the man's injuries suggested he had been thrown from a moving train, police said. No documents were found on the body and the motive for the suspected murder is not known."

RSA: South African Press Review for 5 Aug

MB0508132594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Defense Spending—"South Africa needs an effective army. There are currently no external enemies, but an army is necessary for internal stability and to deal with natural and other disasters," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 August. Those seeking to cut state spending "ignore the economic and technical implications, and the fact that you can't simply switch an army on and off." The South African National Defense Force, SANDF, "is no longer able to maintain equipment at current levels. The country has been forced to cut back on the manufacture of tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armoured cars and artillery pieces, among others." The 10.5 billion rand defense budget is still to be debated and "it will be interesting to see whether Defence Minister Joe Modise and his deputy Ronnie Kasrils, as the new 'hawks', can persuade the ANC majority that the country needs a strong army."

BUSINESS DAY

'Callous' Handling of State of Emergency—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 August in a page 8 editorial says the new government "has been let off lightly, locally and internationally, over its callous, arrogant, and possibly unconstitutional handling of the continued state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal." "The army thinks the KwaZulu/Natal emergency has lapsed; the police and Justice Minister Dullah Omar believe it is still in force." The "only honourable way out of this mess is an immediate and formal end to the emergency. If government Ministers then believe it should be reimposed, let them justify it to Parliament as the new constitution intends."

SOWETAN

Keep State of Emergency—"It seems correct to keep the state of emergency in force in Natal because the violence that had subsided in the run-up to and soon after the elections is on the rise again," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 August. Justice Minister Dullah Omar is "showing steely nerves in dealing with problem areas and is not gazed by political attacks, especially from Natal."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Effectiveness of Government Opposition—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 5-11 August in its page 26 editorial discusses the role of opposition in government. "Of the minority parties, the NP [National Party] is the strongest in numbers, but it has become a party without a soul. It stands for nothing except looking after the jobs of whites and party loyalists." The IFP emerged from the election as "a wholly regional party," and has "virtually no support outside KwaZulu/Natal." The Democratic Party, DP, "is relying on its long experience as a tiny, but vocal, party to re-establish itself after its election disaster." "The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] is a watchdog grown too old, too decrepit and too toothless to come out of its kennel." WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN believes "the most interesting and least predictable politics so far? (as come from ANC caucus members, and "in the absence of any real and substantial opposition from any other party, this may remain the case for a while."

NEW NATION

Status of Parliament—The government decision this week to put the election of chairpersons of various parliamentary select committees on hold until after the cabinet has discussed the matter "is cause for extreme concern" to Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 5 August in a page 8 editorial. "The move goes right against the grain of a recent decision to leave the choice of chairpersons up to the committees themselves. And once more it brings into question the status of Parliament in relation to the cabinet." "What is most disconcerting is the suggestion that the decision to postpone the election of chairpersons was forced on the cabinet by the National Party, which wants a share in the control of the select committees. If that is in fact the case, the ANC would be guilty of once again elevating the need for reconciliation to a status above its responsibility to give expression to the aspirations of the majority—a majority which elected it into the government."

Angola**Negotiating Teams Meet; Progress Reported***MB0508203794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Aug 94*

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao from Lusaka]

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] met face to face in the Mulungushi Conference Center in presence of the mediators this morning. This afternoon the atmosphere changed: The government and UNITA leaders at the peace talks decided to meet alone. The face-to-face meeting took place at (Richilieu) Hotel, where the government negotiating team is staying. Although an agreement has not been reached, progress was achieved since a number of issues have been resolved. A source close to the UNITA negotiating team said at the end of today's session: We are talking as brothers, and we don't want anyone around us since we are now agreeing. It is better to meet alone. The source even said the talks are about to be concluded. What remains is [words indistinct] the most important thing in this accord is the dossier on national reconciliation. The talks will continue in the same venue tomorrow.

Meanwhile, within the framework of the government's diplomatic offensive to reiterate the truth about the distorted report of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, and the situation in Angola, Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty arrived in Lusaka this evening. He is carrying a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for his counterpart Frederick Chiluba.

UNITA Seeks Clarification on Political Prisoners Issue*MB0508204594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Aug 94*

[Text] The delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, was this morning dissatisfied with the document presented by the mediators. The document tried to clarify doubts raised by UNITA at the peace talks. According to a source close to the peace talks, the Angolan Government agreed with the mediators' document, but UNITA said all its doubts had not been cleared up. The UNITA negotiators want a clarification on the nonexistence of political prisoners in Angola and the whereabouts of the body of its former secretary general, allegedly killed in Luanda in clashes between 31 October and 2 November 1992.

Says Government Keeping Political Prisoners*MB0608185894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Aug 94*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has accused Luanda of keeping

political prisoners. It has requested the United Nations to help draft a document in which the Angolan Government undertakes to free them unconditionally. The government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party has been saying there are no political prisoners in Angola and that UNITA officials who are in Luanda are being protected by the government, at their request.

On 4 August, UNITA presented a document to the Luanda Government requesting the return of the mortal remains of its first peace negotiators killed in Luanda in 1992, that is Engineer Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, UNITA vice president, and Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena, UNITA representative to the Joint Political and Military Commission. In the document, UNITA also requested explanation on the whereabouts of its Secretary General Adolosi Mango Alicerces.

Opposition Urges Government, UNITA To Reach Accord*MB0708195794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Aug 94*

[Excerpts] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, yesterday met the heads of the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams to the talks. [passage omitted]

Three opposition parties without seats in Parliament have called on the government and UNITA to overcome their differences and move for a general peace accord. In a communique issued in Luanda yesterday, the National Union for the Light of Democracy and Development in Angola, the Angolan Socialist Party, and the Social Liberal Party, demand that the negotiators evidence a willingness rigorously to abide by documents signed so far.

The United States has meanwhile advised UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to travel to South Africa as soon as possible for a meeting with President Nelson Mandela. [passage omitted]

Government, UNITA Teams Reportedly Reach Consensus*MB0608165094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Aug 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio from Lusaka]

[Text] The government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators once more met alone this morning. Sources close to the negotiations have described the meeting as conclusive. Today's face-to-face meeting was fundamentally aimed at clarifying once and for all pending issues raised by the UNITA representatives. A reliable source told Radio Nacional de Angola that the talks were fruitful and the outcome was encouraging. However, Radio Nacional de

Angola has learned that the sides will now brief UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and the troika of observers on the meeting. It is believed that the government and UNITA reached a consensus on the sensitive and delicate issues under discussion.

Ambassador Views U.S. Stand Toward UNITA

MB0708204494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Text] Jose Patricio, Angolan ambassador to the United States, said in Luanda today that the Americans were to some extent fed up with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], and he added that there have been more vigorous calls for the organization led by Jonas Savimbi to assume its responsibilities in the Angolan peace process.

Ambassador Patricio arrived in the Angolan capital earlier today. He told the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY, ANGOP, that the U.S. State Department is now worried about what it has described as the dragging of the Angolan peace process. That Angolan diplomat noted that this U.S. perception is implicit in the official statement the U.S. State Department made public two days ago. In it, the U.S. State Department called on UNITA to accept without further delay the meeting between Jonas Savimbi and South African President Nelson Mandela. Ambassador Patricio said the United States decisively supports Nelson Mandela's efforts for peace in Angola, and he expressed the belief that the South African head of state's report will have a decisive influence on the next moves by the UN Security Council.

That Angolan diplomat further noted that the United States has called on UNITA to assume its responsibilities or face increased sanctions from the UN Security Council.

Foreign Minister Views Peace Talks, Other

MB0808110894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Interview with Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura by People's Television of Angola reporter Ernesto Bartolomeu in Luanda on 7 August—live]

[Text] [monitored in progress] [Moura]...the media reportedly presented some suggestions. Unfortunately, the Angolan media served as a resonance box concerning the interview with Jorge Valentim. Now, as I said, at the official level, we have had no visit. During his visit to Angola, His Excellency Zambian President Frederick Chiluba may have talked to us about the convenience or otherwise of a trip to Huambo. We only learned about it and we said that a party team could go. It should not have been a government team. We would not see any problem with that, as long as it were always within the framework of the contribution all wish to make to help accelerate the Angolan peace process. It would (?never be

as part of) mediation efforts or new initiatives. The important thing to mention here is that, once that team had returned from Huambo, it not only did not come to Angola and that is different from what the international community was led to believe. [sentence as heard] Seeing that it did not come to Angola and that it did not provide our team with any other reports, all we have heard can only be put down to rumors.

[Bartolomeu] In short, Minister Venancio de Moura, it can be said that the government is not aware of any new proposal by the government of the...?

[Moura interrupting] No, absolutely not.

[Bartolomeu] I would like to return to an earlier point. You said that 5 percent was outstanding. From the government's point of view, are we still a long way from achieving peace?

[Moura] From a percentage point of view, the fact that we have settled some 90 to 95 percent of the points on the agenda, then it can be inferred that we are close to achieving an accord.

[Bartolomeu] That is right.

[Moura] However, it is necessary to consider whether that 5 percent concerns stuff that can be dealt with in one working session, over the period of a morning, or whether it will drag on as it has done so far. It is important to keep it in mind that we do not know anything about Savimbi's plans. Suffice it to say that, in terms of the agenda that has been adopted, the issues now under discussion could have been dealt with in a day. However, there are other underlying issues that we know nothing about and which we would like to know so our government can deal correctly with those matters.

[Bartolomeu] We shall return to that point at a later stage. I would now like to ask you about the UN Security Council. In its second last report, the UN Security Council stated it would introduce further sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] should it fail to abide by what had been stipulated. The deadline came and went, yet the UN Security Council did not take any measures. According to our information, the Angolan Government was less than pleased with the latest UN Security Council report. Minister Venancio de Moura: Could our diplomatic efforts have failed in that regard and, if so, what was the extent of that failure?

[Moura] Well, we do not think there has been any failure on the part of our diplomacy. The...

[Bartolomeu interrupting] Why are we so easily forgotten?

[Moura] Well, we are forgotten by certain entities, organizations, and governments...

[Bartolomeu interrupting] Why is that?

[Moura] That does not mean in any way that our diplomatic efforts have failed. It is a matter of the underlying hostility those countries, governments, and officials show toward our government.

[Bartolomeu] Minister Venancio de Moura: would you care to comment on this latest [word indistinct] by the UN Security Council...

[Moura] Absolutely, I am at ease. I have no problem at all with commenting on that issue. It is true that some quarters have long been hostile to our government. That is no new thing. It is a longstanding problem. The fact that, against all expectations, we defeated UNITA in the September 1992 elections, has made certain entities and governments behave in a underhanded way and show a certain degree of political and diplomatic support for UNITA. That is one reality that we cannot get away from. What is more, it is true that the report UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali presented to the UN Security Council last month showed a coincidence of views with UNITA. Now, the UN Security Council itself has already recognized UNITA as the cause of the crisis we continue to experience in Angola. As I have indicated, in that report the UN secretary general used a language which was not quite normal and which, I would say, could be construed as interference in the internal affairs of a country that is a member of the United Nations. As you are aware, the UN secretary general is the most senior of all UN officials and he is responsible for implementing the policies determined by the UN Security Council. Those policies usually seek the maintenance of peace and security in the international community. The Angolan Government has always approached the UN Security Council as the need arises and it has done so correctly. As you are probably aware, ever since it was approached by the Angolan Government, the UN Security Council has been adopting many resolutions: 802, 811, 836, and 864. Those resolutions not only identified UNITA as the principal reason for the crisis but they also provided for sanctions, some of which were promptly implemented, while others were suspended to give UNITA the opportunity to reconsider its stand.

The latest such resolution is Resolution 932. It also identifies quite clearly the players in the Angolan political game and who is to blame for delays in the Lusaka peace talks. It demands that UNITA, just like the government, agree to the package that the mediators relayed to the government. Fortunately, our media has reported on that matter. Those proposals were reported to be the last concessions and the package would include such issues as Huambo and what ministerial portfolios to hand over to UNITA. As I was saying, those would have been the final demands the mediating team would have placed with the government. Once the government had agreed to them, it would never again be able to...

[Bartolomeu] Minister Venancio de Moura: how do you view this problem? It is said that, in its latest report, the

UN Security Council was somewhat blander. It took a few steps back. There is the need to counteract that development. Now, what is the position of the government? The government has said it did not like it much, it has said that tougher measures were needed to deal with UNITA...

[Moura] Absolutely. That is right, the UN Security Council has neither adopted any resolution nor has it met. Concerning the report, I must tell you that the UN Security Council gets a report from the UN secretary general prior to all its meetings. That is a detailed report on the situation in Angola, developments at the peace talks, and so forth. That information is given by the UN special representative in Angola. This time, the government feels that the report neither reflects the real situation in the country nor is in line with resolutions previously approved by the UN Security Council. That is because it places the government on a footing of equality [words indistinct] the situation prevailing in the country. One specific example is that permission has not been granted for humanitarian aid to be relayed to all parts of the country where it is needed. Another example is that equal blame is apportioned to government and UNITA for delays in the Lusaka peace talks. All those issues have been discussed before. What is more, it is worth noting that in Resolution 932 the UN Security Council praises the government for agreeing to the mediating team's package proposing UNITA's participation in central government with (?11) officials in the Council of Ministers, another 11 or so governors and deputy governors in provincial government, administrators and deputy administrators, right down to the local level.

It does not seem right to us that the UN secretary general should have produced such a report, particularly in view of the situation on the ground. Whether they are here on permanent basis or otherwise, the fact is that here in Luanda we have ambassadors representing the countries that are members of the UN Security Council. Moreover, the United Nations has its own representative here and he is perfectly well acquainted with the situation. In view of all that, we do not regard it as fair that the UN secretary general should have produced a report of that kind. Within that context, the government...

[Bartolomeu] The government is not happy about it, then?

[Moura] The government is not at all happy about it and it reacted by means of a letter to which the media had access. In that letter, we drew the UN secretary general's attention to the fact that such action was neither fair nor legitimate because he was well aware of the situation. We also pointed out that he, the UN secretary general, is mediating in the Angolan peace process and the Lusaka peace talks through Alioune Blondin Beye, his special representative in this country. We also asked the UN secretary general to adopt a more just approach that would be more consistent with previous UN Security

Council resolutions. We further noted that we did not accept such retrogressive tactical moves and such language...

[Bartolomeu] Do you think that all those efforts by the Angolan Government will produce the desired results?

[Moura] We hope they will produce the desired results but if that is not the case, as a member of the United Nations we have the right to go to the UN Security Council and report those ploys by the UN secretary general and other people who may eventually also be responsible for the use of such language.

[Bartolomeu] Minister Venancio de Moura: do you believe that South African President Nelson Mandela is our magic wand?

[Moura] Well, I would not describe him as a magic wand, but I do understand what you are trying to say. It is perhaps important to give a quick glance back so our listeners can be properly apprised of this matter. Nelson Mandela, along with other leaders here in southern Africa and elsewhere, have been asked to strengthen and provide support for the mediation's efforts. The aims of such support would be: to exert pressure on Savimbi to accept the package as the government had done. That package would concern the so-called national reconciliation issues and that is one of the points in the 5 percent of things that still need to be discussed in the Zambian capital. Though it may not look like it, it is a key point for making progress toward, and concluding, the accord. Of course, there are other points, too, but that is one of the fundamental points. Those initiatives turned on getting certain very influential heads of state to act to exert pressure on, and convince, Dr. Savimbi to agree to the national reconciliation package, just as the government has done. That package provides for UNITA's participation in a national reconciliation government.

The second issue has to do with South African President Nelson Mandela himself. Alioune Blondin Beye, the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, went to South Africa and requested President Mandela's personal engagement in the process because of the great prestige we all recognize he enjoys. We saw nothing wrong with that. In fact, it was quite the contrary: we recognize his prestige and, as we see it, he could contribute toward peace in this country. After all, the Angolan people also helped and were killed for the cause of democratic change that saw President Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress, ANC, as a whole elected to power. In view of that [words indistinct] that context. Other heads of state have also been approached. Now, what is happening is that our head of state has already been to South Africa, not to deal with that specific issue, but to request President Mandela's help in getting Angola and Zaire to come closer together, after many years of keeping apart. Given that Zaire has been providing support for UNITA from its own territory, it was thought a good idea that the Angolan and Zairian heads of state should meet in South Africa in the

presence of Nelson Mandela and that is precisely what was done. Simultaneously, Nelson Mandela issued an invitation for Mr. Savimbi to come to South Africa but, as you know, that visit has not taken place yet. In view of that, it can be asked whether the role being played by South African President Nelson Mandela is having any effect.

[Bartolomeu] From your point of view, at this stage what is making the United States force Jonas Savimbi to go to South Africa?

[Moura] Precisely the fact that United States has understood the efforts that have been made by the Angolan Government—and that is where the country's diplomatic activity comes to the fore—and it has also understood that UNITA and Savimbi are to blame for all these delays in the Lusaka peace talks. Within that context, the United States has recognized the need to exert pressure on Savimbi to go to South Africa so he can listen. In the jungle, it is not always possible for people to grasp the rules of democratic coexistence and correct behavior. We can only hope that the United States will always act in this manner.

Perhaps if Savimbi goes to South Africa he will listen to views from impartial people such as South African President Nelson Mandela, whose prestige we all recognize, and perhaps he will show enough good sense to agree to the proposals that have already been advanced. That could then lead to the conclusion of the Angolan peace process.

[Bartolomeu] Taking into account your experience as a government official and your contacts with a wide spectrum of people—including certain UNITA officials as part of the negotiation process—do you think we could have peace this month?

[Moura] Well, that is our wish. When we were prisoners of the colonial regime's International Police for Defense of the State, PIDE, it was commonly said that one should never ask a prisoner whether he wanted to be free today or tomorrow because the prisoner's inevitable reply would be that he wanted to be free now. Even the Angolan people will tell you today that they want peace now because it will have an influence on all our lives.

[Bartolomeu] But do you think that...

[Moura, interrupting] Now, as I said in my introduction, from our point of view we could wrap up the Lusaka peace talks in a matter of hours if only Savimbi's UNITA behaved in good faith and if it viewed the talks with seriousness because then it would know that our goals are peace and reconciliation. As you know, Mr. Savimbi's UNITA is not the whole of UNITA. As you are aware, there are many UNITA officials in the National Assembly, the Angolan Armed Forces, in civilian life, and so on. However, Savimbi's UNITA is the violent faction with which we are holding talks.

Now, I do not wish to be Thomas, but I certainly subscribe to the proverb that I would like to see more before I become a believer. Our impression is that the points which have not been discussed yet do not justify months of talks, but I am also not in the position to state that the accord will be signed tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, or by the end of the month. That is our wish and we are making every diplomatic, political, and other effort toward that end. Our efforts include direct contacts and contacts through other entities. Be that as it may, I would like to tell you that we must have faith. We have come a long way and I believe the Angolan people will know peace again this year or within the next six months. I would not like to state specifically that it will happen next month, this month, or any other month, but we will have peace again. Speaking for ourselves, we are making every possible effort for peace to come now, which explains why the government has made such concessions and shown such flexibility.

[Bartolomeu] Minister Venancio de Moura: obviously, we could ask many more questions pertaining to diplomatic affairs, but we will try to delve into those when you grant us another interview. In any event, we would like to thank you for coming to the People's Television of Angola studios tonight to comment on the latest developments and on the government's latest efforts to, as it says, restore the truth. Thank you very much for having been here tonight.

[Moura] Thank you very much.

Mozambique

400 Government Troops Demobilized in Massinga

MB0608172394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Excerpt] The Inhambane Provincial Military Command is scheduled to be officially abolished today, as part of the dissolving of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique to give way to the new army. Radio Mozambique learned from a source close to the military command that the demobilization of troops at the Massinga Assembly Area ended on 4 August. A total of 400 troops were demobilized at that time. The source also said that at present there is only a small number of troops at Massinga, who were selected to join the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces.

At the Save Assembly Area, also in Inhambane Province, the demobilization process has not yet concluded. The source said it will be concluded soon. There is still an unspecified number of troops to be demobilized there. [passage omitted]

Government Army General Staff To Be Abolished

MB0608183794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Text] The General Staff of the Government Army will be abolished on 15 August as part of the formation of the

new armed forces. This was revealed by the NOTICIAS newspaper. The provincial military commands will also be abolished in ceremonies to be presided over by senior Army officers who have already left for the provinces.

The demobilization of some troops from the General Staff will be concluded today, while others will join the new Army. Also today, 700 troops from the Zambezia Provincial Military Command will be demobilized at (Issidua), on the outskirts of the city of Quelimane in Zambezia Province.

World Bank: Economic Prospects 'Good'

MB0808113694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Aug 94

[Text] A source in the World Bank, WB, has told the NOTICIAS newspaper that his organization has described as good the Mozambican economy's prospects now that Cahora Bassa Dam is expected to resume its operation and the exploitation of natural gas is to resume at Pande soon. Other indications of good prospects for the Mozambican economy are the planned resumption of coal mining at Moatize and the correct utilization of the country's railroad and harbor corridors.

5 Million People Registered for Elections

MB0508191894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] A total of 5 million people have already registered throughout the country for the October multiparty elections. The National Elections Commission will increase the number of electoral teams to accommodate a possible increasing number of people registering in the last days of the voter registration. This was revealed to Radio Mozambique today by Dr. Leonardo Simbine, National Elections Commission deputy chairman.

Swaziland

Foreign Ministry Warns of Unsafe Road to Maputo

MB0508135194 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 5 Aug 94 pp 1, 2

[Text] Motorists have been warned of the "unsafe" road between Lomahasha and Maputo. The warning was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which said although the road is patrolled by UN troops, it is still safe to travel in groups once inside that country, and that ambushes have become frequent. [sentence as published]

Acting Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ambrose Maseko announced yesterday: "The situation on the road to Maputo has become extremely unsafe. We wish to recommend therefore that travelling by road to Maputo be undertaken between 7AM and 3PM each day. There should never be an attempt to travel at night or very early in the morning unless there has been an arranged surveillance. The roads, between the said times

are protected by the Unomoz (UN troops) but again the weekends may not be absolutely safe because the presence of security personnel cannot be guaranteed.

"In view of the ambushes which have become very frequent on the stretches of the road between Lomahasha, Komatipoort and Maputo, it is advisable now to travel in groups or convoys of two or more cars. This should only be done during the safe hours. The frequent ambushes have occurred usually between 3PM and 6PM.

"Kindly take this warning seriously. The Government would like to solicit the utmost co-operation of the members of the public in this regard. It is our fervent hope that the situation will improve for the better in the near future. It is even much better for anybody wishing

to travel to Maputo by road to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of their intentions in good time."

Zambia

Minister: Deport Illegal Immigrants at 'Any Cost'

MB0508174894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] Zambia is to spend more than \$4 million on deporting illegal immigrants who are flooding the country's prisons. Zambia's minister for home affairs, Mr. Chitalu Sampa, said the government was determined to flush out illegal immigrants at any cost. He said the illegal immigrants who were to be deported included Nigerians, Zairians, Senegalese, and Indians.

Benin**Ordinances on Budget Presented to National Assembly**

*AB0308092594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
2 Aug 94*

[Excerpts] A delegation of former presidents was at the president's office today. Presidents Hubert Maga, Emile Derlin Zinsou, Justin Tometin Ahomadegbe, Paul Emile de Souza, and Mathieu Kerekou held discussions lasting over three hours with President Nicephore Soglo. Their discussions centered on the tussle between the government and parliament on the 1994 appropriation bill. [passage omitted]

Another extraordinary session of the National Assembly opened at Porto-Novo this afternoon with a single item on the agenda: the 1994 general budget which the head of state has just executed by ordinance. There are two ordinances—the appropriation bill and the national investment forum bill—which President Soglo signed and which were handed over directly today to Adrien Houngbedji, speaker of the National Assembly.

Mr. Adrien Houngbedji, who brandished the ordinances from the speaker's seat, explained that the head of state has just replaced outright the initial bill which parliament had sovereignly voted. The speaker spoke at length about the procedure, reasons, and concerns which determined the voting of that budget: respect for the powers of parliamentarians, respect for international commitments, and a desire to contribute to alleviate the sufferings of all sections of the people who are hard hit by the effects of the devaluation of the CFA franc.

All these factors guided the parliamentarians in their action, Mr. Adrien Houngbedji explained before raising the two main issues at stake, namely: Are the exceptional measures justified, and what time frame should be fixed for these measures in accordance with the Constitution? The two ordinances have been forwarded to the parliamentary technical committee for consideration and it is only after the committee's scrutiny that parliamentarians will be able to undertake a comprehensive debate on the subject. [passage omitted]

Parliament Rejects Emergency Budget Measures

*AB0508102594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 4 Aug
94*

[Excerpt] The National Assembly has finally decided to denounce before the Constitutional Court the issue of the ordinances through which President Nicephore Soglo would like to implement the 1994 budget. After midnight tonight, the head of state can no longer take emergency measures in this regard. These are decisions made today by the parliamentarians after a very long session. Correspondent Jean Houelakoue has the details from Porto Novo:

[Begin Houelakoue recording] The decisions were adopted by a large majority. In all, 49 parliamentarians voted for the report presented by the Law Commission, while three voted against it. There were (?seven abstentions). Furthermore, the bill on the period of time allowed for debates on bills was unanimously passed.

The parliamentarians have, therefore, approved the reports presented by the technical commissions charged with examining the rationale behind those ordinances without making major amendments. The budget commission has proved that the principle of balanced budget has been strictly respected, because the revenue and expenditure in the ordinances as well as in the initial draft budget are the same. However, the commission has noted profound differences concerning the changes made to the initial draft budget. The changes were previously made in conjunction with the government and were massively approved by the parliamentarians.

The changes concern, among others, the normalization of the conditions of former religious mission school teachers, remuneration of mayors, heads of villages, and town wards, a 25-percent increase in grants and scholarships of university and high school students, and a 15-percent increase in the index point of government permanent employees. It is in view of those differences that the Law Commission has called for the rejection of those ordinances. For the majority of the Law Commission members, those emergency measures are completely unjustifiable. Of course, although the members of this commission have admitted that the regulations were (?not strictly) respected, they found no serious and immediate threats either to the institutions, to national independence, to territorial integrity or to the possibility of honoring the country's international commitments. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ministers Explain Soglo's Decision on Budget Implementation

*AB0708150094 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
5 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] The Benin Government continues its working session on the president's decision to implement the government budget by ordinance. Rural Development Minister Adamou N'Diaye this morning met with the directors general of [word indistinct] and the central directors of his ministry. The meeting took place in the conference hall of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Minister Adamou N'Diaye explained that the government decision on the budget was to avoid the paralysis of the national reconstruction program and the loss of external resources. The minister recalled that the loss of external resources would impede the running of the state and particularly the rural ministry which depends largely on foreign finance. He also talked about the risk of budgetary imbalance and the failure of the National Assembly to keep to the financial guidemarks of the

structural adjustment program. He said that President Soglo made the decision to implement the government budget by ordinance to permit the regular running of government—public and constitutional government—and to avoid a financial and legal void. Nothing can block President Soglo's decision the minister said.

The directors deplored the making of such an extreme decision but expressed the wish to strive for Benin's credibility. They also suggested that the government carry out dialogue on the basis of solid arguments since the structural adjustment program alone does not suffice to convince the people of Benin.

In response, the minister said the government will pursue the discussions with the National Assembly on the issues dividing them.

The same sensitization meeting took place this afternoon with Theodore Holo, minister in charge of relations with parliament and government spokesman. In his speech, Theodore Holo recalled the different measures taken by the government to mitigate the negative effects of the devaluation. The backup measures granted Benin, Holo remarked, was about 28 percent as against the nearly 10-percent range granted other countries, with the exception of a 25-percent increase for Senegal. The executive's desire to quickly implement the measures led to a draft administration law which was unfortunately rejected by the National Assembly. It therefore became necessary to wait for the voting of the budget. This was finally done but unfortunately—once again—with amendments which affected the international commitments made under the structural adjustment program. That is why President Soglo, the government spokesman continued, in accordance with Article 68 of the Constitution, issued an ordinance to implement the 1994 government budget.

A bird in hand is better than two in the bush. We are a responsible government which believes it is better to pay a little over a long period than to pay much today and the rest tomorrow or to suspend payment, the minister stated in essence. He gave the assurance that the improvement in working and living conditions of the people would come about as state resources increase. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The Gambia

Jammeh Rejects Western Call To Reinstall Jawara

AB0608124894 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Text] Banjul, Aug 6 (AFP)—Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, leader of a military coup that overthrew tiny Gambia's longtime ruler President Dawda Jawara last month, has rejected a western threat to return the ousted president to power or face a cut-off in aid.

The new head of state also issued a decree giving the ruling Provisional Council of the Armed Forces

authority to detain members of the armed forces or police considered a national security threat for up to six months. About 20 military men and police officers are currently in detention, according to official sources.

In a speech to some 30,000 people at a stadium in the capital's suburbs Friday [5 August], the new head of state said the Council could not accept the condition laid down by certain countries linking their continued aid to the Sir Dawda Jawara's return to power.

After the bloodless 23 July coup, the 12-nation European Union condemned the overthrow of Gambia's democratically-elected government and called on the army to return to barracks or face a "review" of EU states' aid programmes.

Jammeh, in his first public address since the military takeover, reaffirmed that the Council did not plan to remain in power or serve the interests of a particular group, but only to end looting of the country's resources by a minority.

He pledged to recover funds allegedly defrauded by the former government down to the last "butut," the smallest denomination of Gambian currency.

Pain caused by a economic structural adjustment programme would be borne not just by the poor, but by all levels of society, he added in the speech which drew enthusiastic applause.

A decree issued Friday said members of the armed forces or police considered a threat to the state could be detained for up to six months. Their cases could be reviewed every 30 days by the vice-president, who in turn must submit them to a court which included an army lieutenant and a police inspector.

A second decree published Friday banned the country's five political parties, suspended after the coup, from making "propaganda" or "publicity."

Ghana

Parliament Revokes State of Emergency in Northern Region

AB0508172594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] Parliament today revoked the resolution on the state of emergency declared by the president in February this year in seven districts in the Northern Region. This followed a motion by the minister of interior, Colonel E.M. Osei-Owusu, for the House to revoke the state of emergency in the north.

He said the Security Task Force has completed the process of handing over duties to the police to allow for the maintenance of peace. He gave the government's expenditure on the exercise at 5.5 billion cedis.

Parliament Approves Mining Agreements*AB0308122494 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 3 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] Parliament has approved two agreements on mining. They are the Joint Company Establishment Agreement between Ghana and Lazaka Plan Incorporated, a De Beers group, and a new mining lease in favor of Birim River Diamond Limited.

Under the agreements, Lazaka Plan Incorporated and Pole Star Limited are to revive the Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited mines and increase the production of diamonds and any associated minerals. The two companies will jointly raise \$22 million as working capital, 30 percent of which shall represent equity by Lazaka Plan and Pole Star. The government will not contribute toward the expenditure. The government will be expected at no cost to take up a projected 20 percent of the ordinary common stock of Birim River diamonds. [passage omitted]

Guinea-Bissau**First Results Show Nino Vieira Leads in Presidential Poll***LD0708234094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] Votes have already been counted in thirty-nine polling stations following today's second round of the presidential election in Guinea-Bissau. Kumba Iala won 18 of those and Nino Vieira won 19. We received this information minutes ago from our correspondent in Bissau, Carlos Pacheco.

The first provisional partial results will only be released on Monday evening, the provisional final results will be released on Tuesday [9 August] and the definite final results on Friday. [passage omitted]

Voting Ends in Run-Off Elections; Results Expected*AB0708201094 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 7 Aug 94*

[Text] Bissau, 7 Aug (AFP)—The polls in Guinea-Bissau's first multi-party presidential elections closed Sunday [7 August] with heavy rains failing to dampen voter enthusiasm, the National Electoral Commission said. More than 70 percent of voters cast their ballot in the run-off election, which pitted General Joao Bernardo Vieira, 55, who has been in power for the past 14 years and is considered the favourite, and 41-year-old Kumba Yalla, backed by the country's 12 opposition parties.

In the first round of voting on 3 July, Vieira won 46.20 percent of the vote, easily defeating Yalla, who garnered 21.88 percent. The second round ballot passed off peacefully in contrast to the first round which international observers said was marred by logistical problems,

including a lack of ballot boxes, voting slips and the disappearance of some polling station staff. An election commission official said initial results were not expected until Monday morning.

Currency Decision Affects Liberian Economy*AB0408215094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Aug 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The tough line being taken by the authorities in Guinea over their refusal to allow trade in old Liberian bank notes is taking its toll. Business is declining, especially in and around Gbarnga, headquarters of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], where the old J.J. Roberts bank notes have continued to be the main currency. In the capital, Monrovia, and elsewhere in Liberia, the new Amos Sawyer Liberty notes are used. From Gbarnga, Johnson Peleli faxed this report:

Guinean traders are being accused of capitalizing on the present situation by refusing to accept [word indistinct] old bank notes from NPFL [National Liberation Front of Liberia] territory. They are said to be hoarding a huge amount of the newer J.J. Roberts currency, leaving the area only with dilapidated notes in circulation. One Foulah trader told me it was only after the hoarding began that the Guineans rejected the torn money from Gbarnga, and as a result goods are no longer coming in from Guinea in such large quantities.

In the NPFL territory itself, the situation has greatly reduced the purchasing power and standard of living of the ordinary residents. Bundles of the older J.J. Roberts bank notes can be found in market places, but they are not accepted. The NPFL authorities seem to have lost control of the situation, and even NPFL customs and revenue collectors have begun to refuse to accept the old notes in their dilapidated form, and this in spite of repeated warnings to the public to accept the money in any condition or go to jail.

Niger**President Ousmane on Unity, Economy, Other Issues***AB0308175894 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 2 Aug 94*

[Address by Niger President Mahamane Ousmane in Niamey on 2 August—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Niger men and women, dear compatriots: Here we are at the eve of the 34th anniversary of our country's independence. This event occurs at a time when the authorities of the Third Republic are completing their fifteenth month in power. On this occasion, I would like to brief you on a number of major issues affecting our nation's life.

In the political sector, one of our concerns is still the rebellion problem. Fortunately enough, the recent meeting held in Paris between government representatives and a delegation of the coordinating committee of the armed resistance—in the presence of the representatives of the mediation committee—has created favorable conditions for the restoration of peace, consolidation of national unity, and resumption of economic activities in the regions affected by the rebellion. The greatness of a country lies only in the image of unity that it gives of its people. Did a renowned writer not say that a divided people is a lost people? This is why we remain convinced that this painful problem will be definitively solved thanks to the decentralization policy approved by our Constitution. [passage omitted]

While trying to achieve cohesion among the various regions of our country, we are also trying to achieve cohesion among the various political groups around essential issues concerning Niger's future. In this regard, it is advisable to express satisfaction with the settlement of the serious political crisis experienced in April. This settlement is a victory for the entire Niger nation. It is the proof of our maturity and augurs for new ethics, a fruitful melting pot of our country's political forces.

Niger men and women, in the economic sector, the situation is still difficult. For now, our immediate concern is mainly to find ways and means of minimizing the negative effects of the devaluation on our economy but whatever the seriousness of the situation, it should not be considered as hopeless. It is important for every citizen to be organized to exploit the opportunities offered by this devaluation. This should be done mainly by improving agricultural and livestock production for increased competitiveness of our industry. To draw advantages from this new situation, we have to change our consumption habits and reorganize our production. I have urged businessmen to properly play their role, which is an important one, in achieving these objectives.

Furthermore, the treaty instituting the West African Economic and Monetary Union, which came into force on 1 August, has consolidated the prospects for a better competitiveness of the economies of states in the zone. The economic development of a nation is everybody's affair. We, therefore, have to be mobilized to deal with all negative attitudes and behavior aimed at annihilating the efforts being made by our producers and businessmen who are formally organized.

Among these negative attitudes, I make it a point to denounce fraud, because it constitutes a scourge for our producers, industrialists, traders; in short, for our economy in general. We have to combat it relentlessly in order to eradicate it definitively. In this world of permanent competition and constant change, nothing is given; everything is conquered. This conquest demands conviction, determination, discipline, and love for work. These virtues which, fortunately indeed, are found with our

farmers, artisans, and other businessmen, should be embraced by our executives in all sectors and at all levels. [passage omitted]

Concerning the social sector, it is imperative to pause for a moment to bury our rancor at the level of the students and workers to enable our country to return to a sound track. I take this opportunity to salute and commend the labor union federation for its clear-sighted decision to suspend its indefinite strike call and hope that this laudable gesture will augur well for a lasting solution that will be acceptable to all.

Niger men and women, in my previous messages, I expressed my concern over the lukewarm attitude of workers in the administration. In fact, the performance of public service employees is no longer in accordance with the state's expectations. We believe that a good citizen is one who ensures at all times, before demanding the state to grant his rights, that he has honored his obligations toward this same state. Being a good citizen and loving one's fatherland should, according to me, prevail. It demands on the part of all to adopt a new behavior in the face of one's responsibilities. Working and serving the state properly should be our primary motto.

In my capacity as head of the administration, and given my utmost concern to respect the pledge I made as soon as I assumed power—to bring change wherever it will be necessary—I have decided to establish in the public and semipublic administrative service systems based on results and objective assessment of performance, which will be compulsory for all officials. In fact, it is only by implementing the principle of holding officials responsible for their actions that we can improve relations among workers within the administration, ensure respect for hierarchy, and guarantee better performance. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

NLC Decision on Strike Causes 'Split'; Kokori Comments

AB0508172194 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] decision to call off their general strike after just one day, yesterday, and go out for more talks with the military government in Abuja, has created some confusion. The strike is limited, if any effect, in the eastern north of the country, but was practically total in Lagos and the southwest. Calls that support demands for the release of detainees such as Chief Abiola, the acclaimed winner of last year's annulled presidential election, gathered muscle with the petroleum workers strike, which has been going on for over a month. And it seems people who have joined the

strike in Lagos don't feel like going back to work, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] Workers in Lagos and Oyo State in Western Nigeria today disregarded the decision of the NLC to suspend the general strike. They continued the strike, which has paralyzed business activities for the past three weeks. In Lagos, virtually all offices, factories, and shops remained shut, as workers stayed away in obedience to the directive by the Lagos State Council of the NLC that the strike should continue. Markets were also closed by order of the traditional ruler of Lagos, in an effort to ease the tension caused by violent clashes earlier in the week between militant youths and traders. In the Oyo State capital, Ibadan, 120 km from Lagos, the situation also remains unchanged; workers there continued the strike.

On its part, the Association of Senior Petroleum Workers, PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria], last night called on its members to ignore the NLC decision, because the association was not an affiliate of the Congress. PENGASSAN said that it would not call off its strike until the government met its demands. On the other hand, there appears to be a split in the ranks of members of the junior petroleum workers NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers], which started the strike nearly five weeks ago. The northern zone of the union and the branch at the refinery in Warri yesterday dissociated themselves from the strike. The northern petroleum workers passed a vote of no-confidence in the national executive of NUPENG at a meeting in Kaduna yesterday, and they resolved to stop paying union dues to the national secretariat. The northern zone accused the NUPENG general secretary, Chief Frank Kokori, and its president, of pressing for the strike action against the decision of the national executive council held in June. The Warri refinery staff decided to resume work in full yesterday in protest against the failure of their colleagues at Port Harcourt to join the strike. However, the acute scarcity of petrol still persists. [end recording]

So are cracks appearing in the petroleum workers strike, with the rejection of the action in Kaduna and the return to work at the Warri refinery. Mary Harper tracked down the NUPENG secretary general Frank Kokori, who at one time went into hiding for fear of arrest, and put it to him that his union was now split.

[Begin recording] [Kokori] No, there is nothing like that from Warri. There is nothing like that from Warri. Warri is still intact.

[Harper] Well according to the reports we've had, the people at the Warri refinery now say that they don't want to have anything to do with your strike.

[Kokori] You see, the Warri refinery has been on a shut-down for a long time, and actually has not started operations since the beginning of the action. So that is the position. So anything from there.... [pauses] I don't

think so, maybe just a section. I don't know. That is my home base, as you know. That is my home base, so I don't think there is any problem from there. I just got in touch from there now. Everything is going according to the position of the organization.

[Harper] Following last night's meeting in Kaduna, you yourself, Mr. Kokori, was accused of pressurizing for strike action, against the wishes of your national executive council.

[Kokori] Well, I think that is just a joke, a joke. My people are behind me, and actually they have issued out a statement today and the statement will be out in the whole media by tomorrow. [end recording]

'Paralysis' Caused by Strike Reportedly Eases

AB0508114594 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] The paralysis caused by the workers' strike in Nigeria on Wednesday [3 August] and Thursday has eased considerably today in Lagos, the commercial capital, following the suspension of the action. The Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] said on Thursday afternoon that it was suspending the action to create conducive atmosphere for negotiations with government over its demands for the release of political detainees and the reopening of media houses shut by government. Traffic in Lagos is heavier today as commuter buses resumed operations. Some offices and shops have reopened for business but many, including banks, remain shut.

A Voice of Nigeria correspondent reports that the decision of the oil industry workers unions to continue their five-week-old strike action has made the return of normality difficult. The NLC strike action affected mainly states in the southwest of the country as states in the north refused to heed the order seen as politically motivated.

Bafyau: Government To Release Abiola Unconditionally

AB0808091894 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Text] The president of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC], Mr. Pascal Bafyau, has asked all Nigerians to regard the condition of release and bail of Chief Moshood Abiola at the Abuja Federal High Court as a positive step to the peaceful resolution of the political crisis. Comrade Bafyau told correspondent Ogi Oyi in Abuja that, although the NLC had demanded for the unconditional release of Chief Moshood Abiola at various negotiations with the Federal Government, they intend to meet with Chief Abiola at the earliest possible time to explain to read him how the conditional release was secured.

[Begin recording] [Bafyau] The outcome of the meeting is what we are beginning to see. The Federal Government, of course, agreed with us that Chief M.K.O. Abiola

is going to be released through the normal processes of court, and said that they do not want to do it by violating court proceedings, and as such, we have to take a decision as to whether we would like Chief M.K.O. Abiola to come out before the 16th, or to remain on the 16th when the usual non-lien will be filed and the case withdrawn from court. We of course, felt that it was better for Chief M.K.O. Abiola to come out earlier, in order to obtain his own freedom before the 16th, because to us in the labor movement, one day of freedom is very, very important. So we, of course, felt that the government should put all the machinery in motion to see that Chief M.K.O. is released unconditionally, and of course that is precisely what we were assured by the Federal Government.

[Oyi] Did you reach Chief Abiola before this time?

[Bafyau] Before we went into discussions with the Federal Government, we had met Chief M.K.O. Abiola twice, and on the two occasions he has given us every assurance that he is ready to cooperate with labor, and as a matter of fact, he said he would be most willing to do anything labor thinks it is good for him to do and of course, having got that assurance from Chief M.K.O. Abiola himself, and ourselves, knowing him for what he is—as a man of honor—we decided to go the full hog of obtaining his release, with every dignity that it requires. [end recording]

NLC Official: Abiola Released on Bail

AB0508181594 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] News is just coming in from Nigeria of a big development there. My colleague Janet Anderson is on the line from Lagos. Janet, what's happened?

[Begin recording] [Anderson] Well, I have just been speaking to the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] up here in Abuja. They say that there has been a special sitting of the Federal High Court that was trying Chief Abiola on charges of treason, and they say that he has been released on bail. Of course, it is impossible to confirm this absolutely at the moment. We don't know whether Chief Abiola will accept being released on bail. We don't know what the further developments will be. But the NLC say that they understand that the charges of treason will be dropped against him.

[Bickerton] Do you think this will satisfy the democrats and the NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers], the oil workers who are still on strike?

[Anderson] I think the oil workers have made it clear that they have not been arguing specifically about the release of Chief Abiola. They have been arguing about the whole issue of democracy in Nigeria, and they support the installation of Chief Abiola as president of

the country. So, I doubt very much whether it will bring an end to the petroleum workers' strike. [end recording]

[London BBC World Service in English adds the following in its "African News" section in the same cast: "Since we came on the air, the deputy president of the Nigerian Labor Congress has told the BBC that Chief Moshood Abiola, presumed winner of last year's presidential elections, has been released on bail at a special sitting of the Abuja Federal High Court. He said he was present in the Court during the session, but Chief Abiola was not there. He said he understood the charges of treason against Chief Abiola would be withdrawn at next sitting of the court, on 16 August."]

Conditions for Release Reported

AB0508212594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] The Federal High Court, Abuja, has granted bail to Chief Moshood Abiola, who is standing trial before it on a five-count charge of treasonable felony. The court, presided over by Mr. Justice Mohammed Mustafa, reconvened today to hear an application by the defense which sought unconditional release for Chief Abiola. The court granted the bail under three conditions. Chief Abiola is to give a written undertaking that he will not undermine the peace, unity, and progress of the country. He is also not to address any political gathering or rally, and is barred from travelling out of the country for the period of the trial. Mr. Justice Mustafa said although the offense provides for the death penalty, he was granting the application for bail in self-recognizance and on health grounds.

A counsel for Chief Abiola, Mr. Ajibola Olanifekun, had applied for the bail under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Act, supported by a 14-paragraph affidavit. The prosecution did not object to the application, and Chief Abiola himself was not at the hearing of the application. A delegation of the Nigerian Labor Congress led by its president, Mr. Pascal Bafyau, watched the proceedings.

NLC Criticizes Abiola's Release

AB0508223994 Paris AFP in French 2152 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Text] Lagos, 5 Aug (AFP)—The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] today criticized the conditions for the release on bail of opponent Moshood Abiola, which was decided on the same day by the court trying him. But it was optimistic that the treason charges leveled against him would soon be dropped.

The Federal High Court has decided to release Abiola, but has ordered him to pledge in writing not to do anything—until the resumption of his trial on 16 August—likely to undermine the peace, unity, and stability of the nation; not to participate in any meeting or demonstration; and not to leave the country. Since

Abiola was absent at the session, as of this evening his reaction to these conditions had not been reported.

"We are not satisfied with the conditions for his release. We are demanding Moshood Abiola's unconditional release. We are optimistic that the government will drop the charges against him when the trial resumes on 16 August," NLC President Pascal Bafyau told AFP, adding that he was given "some assurances" by the government regarding this.

A delegation from the NLC, which suspended its general strike yesterday evening, held several meetings yesterday and today with representatives from the military government, including Vice-President General Oladapo Diya.

The NLC's stand has been criticized by oil sector trade unions, which have continued their strike, and have accused the NLC of conniving with the government in "deceiving Nigerians and engaging in a mockery of justice."

Wariebi Kojo Agamene, president of the powerful Nigerian Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, told AFP that "it is better for Abiola to remain in prison than to accept these conditions for his release."

Aide Says Abiola Moved to 'Unknown Destination'

AB0608124094 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 6 Aug 94

[Report by Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 6 (AFP)—Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola, whose family and supporters refused his conditional release on bail, has been moved from his prison near Abuja to an unknown destination, an aide said Saturday [6 August].

"Information reaching me this morning indicates that he was moved in the night of Friday to Saturday from Kuje to an unknown destination," said Fred Eno, a spokesman for the politician who is being tried for treason. No confirmation of his transfer was immediately available.

Abiola, assumed to have won last year's presidential elections, was ordered released on bail by the federal high court in the Abuja on Friday. But the conditional release, headlined on all national newspapers on Saturday, was rejected by his family, political associates and the opposition as a political manoeuvre. [passage omitted]

Abiola's main defence lawyer, Godwin Kolawole Ajayi, and a delegation of pro-democracy National Democratic Coalition (NADECO) are expected to leave here Saturday for Abuja in to discuss with matter with Abiola.

The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), the nation's central labour movement, which brokered Friday's bail agreement, also planned to meet the politician to brief him on discussions Thursday and Friday with representatives of the military government.

The discussion with Abiola would help the NLC decide whether or not to end a nationwide strike, which it suspended last Thursday, only 24 hours after it began, an NLC source said.

NLC President, Pascal Bafyau, told AFP that his movement was not satisfied with the conditions attached to the bail, and expressed optimism that government would drop charges against the politician when the trial resumes on 16 August. He stressed that his movement had negotiated with government for an unconditional release for Abiola.

Oil workers who have spearheaded a crippling strike since July 4 to press for Abiola's release and his installation as president, meanwhile vowed to continue their action until their conditions were met.

Business activities remained slow Saturday in Lagos as most shops and markets remained closed.

Whereabouts Still Unknown

AB0708170094 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 7 Aug 94

[Text] Lagos, 7 Aug (AFP)—The whereabouts of jailed opposition leader Moshood Abiola, who spurned an offer of release on conditional bail granted by an Abuja court, are still unknown, his close aides said Sunday [7 August] afternoon. "There is no news about his whereabouts. The police and other security agents have neither confirmed to us where he is being kept nor given permission for his lawyer and personal Doctor to see him," one of the aides, Fred Eno, told AFP here. He said that all efforts to locate Chief Abiola, who rejected the bail offer Friday, in Kuje prison, near Abuja, where he was originally held, and other likely places of detention had so far failed. The aide ruled out the possibility of Abiola, who faces treason charges, accepting the conditions attached to his release on bail.

Abuja's Federal High Court on Friday granted the application—unsolicited by Abiola—for his release on conditional bail. The court ordered Abiola to undertake in writing to do nothing to undermine the peace, unity and stability of the country. Other conditions were that he would not address a political gathering or travel outside the country without the court's permission.

Separately here Sunday, Nigeria's Roman Catholic Church authorities demanded an "immediate return" to democracy and called on the military authorities to reveal the truth about the voided June 1993 presidential election which Abiola was widely believed to have won. The Catholic Bishops' Conference of Nigeria said in a statement signed by its president, Abuja Archbishop John Onaiyekan, that "military rule under any form is an aberration." The conference said that "the people are suffering (and) patience is wearing thin" under the "national suicide" for which the current regime was responsible. The statement added: "Because this regime

has not been put in power by the people, it cannot presume to know, let alone represent, the will of the people."

Abiola's family, represented by his most senior wife, Kudiratu, earlier told AFP the bail conditions were "unacceptable." Abiola's leading counsel, Godwin Kolawole Ajayi, described the bail process as fraudulent because neither he nor his client approved the application for bail filed by another lawyer, Ajibola Olanipekun. The court, which had refused an earlier bail application filed on the first day of his trial, has fixed August 16 for pronouncement on whether or not it has jurisdiction to continue the trial.

Opposition Leader Reportedly 'To Insist' on Mandate

AB0808124094 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 8 Aug 94

[Report by Jacques Pinto]

[Text] Lagos, Aug 8 (AFP)—Fuel shortages and power cuts gripped Lagos on Monday [8 August] as oil and gas workers seeking to oust the military junta embarked on the sixth week of a crippling strike, with no signs of political progress.

Markets in the commercial capital remained closed and much business activity was badly affected by the strike, aimed at forcing the regime to hand power to Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections last year.

The main opposition leader, who is on trial for treason, "is going to insist on claiming his mandate," a source in the chambers of his principal lawyer, Godwin Kolawole Ajayi, told AFP on Monday.

Oil industry workers went on strike on 4 July, 12 days after the millionaire businessman was arrested for declaring himself president on 11 June, the eve of the first anniversary of the poll annulled by the military.

Petroleum officials said the shut-down on Friday of Nigeria's main refinery at Port Harcourt will plunge the whole country into the kind of chaos gripping Lagos and other southwestern cities.

Residents of Kaduna, another key business centre in the largely conservative north, where support for Abiola is not strong, said authorities had imposed overnight curfews there to stem a crime wave.

The curfews, which have been in force since Friday, were aimed partly at halting the black market trade in fuel in Kaduna state, residents told AFP by telephone on Monday.

Abiola's whereabouts were unknown on Monday, after one of his close aides, Fred Eno, said the tycoon from the Yoruba southwest was late Friday taken out of the Kuje prison near the federal capital Abuja.

His family, the opposition and the trade unions have rejected bail offered to Abiola on Friday because of the conditions attached that would prevent him from engaging in political activity or leaving Nigeria.

His lawyer's office on Monday said the court's decision was "ridicule of the judiciary". The trial of Abiola had already been adjourned, before Friday's special session of the federal high court in Abuja, until 16 August.

The main labour federation, the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), which called out its members in support of the oil strike for two days last week but then suspended the action for talks with the junta, was due to meet Monday afternoon to consider its next move.

Crude oil generally accounts for more than 90 percent of Nigeria's export earnings. The cutback in production has pushed world prices sharply up as well as emptying fuel reservoirs in dozens of service stations at home, adding to the pressure on the regime.

The Anglo-Dutch oil giant Shell International on Monday suspended all its exports of medium crude from the Bonny terminal in Nigeria because a major pipeline had been "tampered" with, according to a spokesman in London.

Industry sources said Nigeria's oil production was probably cut by about a third of its normal 900,000 barrels per day. Shell, which pumps about half the country's crude output, is producing at about 50 percent of its normal level, they added.

The blue-collar National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG), the dominant power in the NLC, and the white-collar Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGAS-SAN) have vowed to press ahead with their stoppage.

Roman Catholic bishops in Nigeria on Sunday called for the "immediate return of democratic government" and appealed to the regime to end to what they called "progressive national suicide."

Nigeria's 89 million people are 48 percent Moslem, 38 percent Christian and 18 percent are of other faiths.

Commentary Reviews State of Nation During Crisis

AB0408204694 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 4 Aug 94

[Commentary by Ayuba Ahmed Anseni]

[Text] At the end of their recent meeting in Kaduna, amirs and chiefs in the northern part of the country called on the Federal Government to take immediate and decisive actions to restore normalcy in the country. Also, a number of eminent and patriotic Nigerians have variously spoken in the same vein, as a result of their deep concern on the situation in the country.

Speaking in one of our programs last week, the eminent Kano-based industrialist and Islamic scholar, Alhaji Amess Umaru, warned that, if drastic measures were not taken now, the small fire brewing now in certain parts of the country could develop into a catastrophic inferno that may tend to engulf the entire nation. Alhaji Amess Umaru, an internationally renowned scholar, advised that the government should not hesitate further to declare a state of emergency in the affected areas.

Just watching the situation, are these eminent citizens being unnecessarily alarmed in their opinions? Should the government heed their suggestions and words of admonition? Indeed, far from being called alarmists, the views of these opinion leaders can be described as advanced representative of the general feelings of the people as was, to some extent, an understatement of the reality of the situation in the country. For one to say that the generality of the people are now suffering is a gross understatement of the prevailing predicaments of the majority of Nigerians. [sentence as heard] With the crisis of energy, almost every aspect of life has been reduced to a pathetically deplorable condition: movement of persons, goods, and services have been paralyzed. Social interactions have been terribly curtailed due to the scarcity of automobile fuel and the attendant chaotic and exorbitant cost of transportation. Food, the very fundamental source of life, is daily becoming an agonizing experience as a result of hyper-inflation and a mere absence of kerosene, which is the source of domestic energy for majority of Nigerians. Life and living have become so difficult to the extent that for most, leading a normal life is today a privilege.

What is happening and what must be done? In the first place, labor movements in the country must seriously and urgently reassess their present attitude and position. Rather than performing their primary obligation of improving the condition of workers, labor unions in the country brought untold hardships on workers and the rest of the populace. The truth is that the strikes and threats of strikes by the unions were not in any way connected with the pursuance of workers' welfare, but purely for partisan political reasons. By its present posture, not only have the unions deviated from the known traditional and universal requirements for industrial actions, the present leadership stands to blame for the fatal blows it has dealt on the strength, unity, and integrity of labor organizations.

As it is today, we can see a balkanized and tottering labor, that does not speak with one voice [words indistinct] of taking a united action. Most unfortunately, and above all else, posterity will not take kindly to the present leadership, as the people that allied themselves with the forces that tried, even though in vain, to disintegrate the nation. It may not be too late for labor to reassess its stands with the path of honor and patriotism. But then, what shall we say of the government of the day that has been so complacent with a senselessly absolute labor. If by their action labor organizations have been

killing the very fabric of the nation, what should the government have done? Yes, the political situation demands for a level of tolerance, compromise, and pacification. But what is the sense trying to placate a deaf, dumb, and lifeless idol? It is futile, and this much the government should have realized by now. Not only it is strange in the first place that the government went into dialogue with labor for what is a purely partisan political issue, it is more strange that the government has gone this far. For the supreme interest of our beloved nation, for the sake of the agony of the able-bodied majority of Nigerians, time seems to be running out for decisive action. [passage indistinct]

Nigeria stands precariously on the borderline between peace and stability on the one hand, and anarchy and disintegration on the other. God forbid the danger! But once again, time seems to be dangerously running out. For (?long), the people have been feeling the pains of the atrocities of anarchists and enemies of the land. They would want to feel the soothing effects of government.

More Heads of State Arrive for ECOWAS Summit

AB0508101594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 5 Aug 94

[Excerpts] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit begins today in Abuja. Six heads of state arrived in the capital territory for the summit yesterday. State House correspondent, Oji Ogbonaya Oji reports:

[Begin recording] Those who have arrived include President Lansana Conte of Guinea, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, and Captain Valentine Strasser [of Sierra Leone]. Others are Presidents Mahamane Ousmane of Niger Republic, and Nicéphore Soglo of Benin Republic. The two leaders flew to Abuja with their wives.

For now, The Gambia, Mauritania, and Cote d'Ivoire will be represented at the summit by high-powered delegations. The reception team at the presidential wing of Abuja International Airport was headed by the head of state, General Sani Abacha. [passage omitted]

Under a program of events for the summit, the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha will declare the summit open at 1500. The ECOWAS leaders will later be hosted to a state banquet in the evening in one of the local hotels here at the federal capital. Although details of the items on the agenda has not been made public, political and economic problems in the ECOWAS subregion, especially the delay in the implementation of the Cotonou Accord on the peace process in Liberia, and the effects of the devaluation of the CFA on the economy of member states, may be discussed. The high point of deliberation will be the swearing in of the new executive secretary for the organization. [end recording]

**Envoy to U.S. Says OAU Mediation in Situation
Not Needed**

*AB0708200594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 94*

[Text] Nigeria's ambassador to the United States, Zubeiru Kazaure, has expressed optimism that the Constitutional Conference holding in Abuja will provide Nigerians the opportunity to design a lasting democracy. Kazaure, who stated this in an interview in Washington yesterday, said it was up to the delegates at the conference to decide whether or not the question of the 12 June 1993 presidential election should be revisited. He stressed that the situation had not reached a level that called for the mediation of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, or any other organization for that matter.

Togo

Prime Minister Returns From ECOWAS Summit

*AB0708183094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 7 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Edem Kodjo returned to Lome this morning, around 1030, from Abuja, where he attended the 17th summit of the heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. On arrival at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport, the head of government was welcomed by Interior and Decentralization Minister Kodjo Sagbo. [passage omitted]

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